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VOL. XXV NO. 206 BOMBAY: TUESDAY AUGUST 31, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Sircar Attacks Bombay "Big Business"

Educational System Needs Overhaul

BOMBAY PLAN IN NEXT BUDGET SESSION

Assembly Debates Industrial Policy Of Govt.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, August 30.

The policy of industrial development of the Government of Bombay was the subject of discussion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day when the millowners' representative from Bombay moved a token cut to the demand of grant for industries by Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister-in-Charge.

Government Policy Explained

Mr. L. M. Patil in a few words enunciated the policy of Government. He said that giving help to smaller industries did not mean negation of support to bigger industries. As Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out both industries would receive side by side.

Rotten To The Core

Speaking on the cut motion to raise the question of technical education Mr. K. M. Munshi declared that the present system of education was rotten to the core. He said Government were considering a scheme to overhaul the educational system and hinted at possibility of diverting monies spent on mere academical education to technical education.

Two of the three cut motions moved to-day were withdrawn. The third was thrown out.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

POONA, Aug. 30.

Demand for grant of Rs. 9,35,000 was made by Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Monday when it reassembled with Speaker Mavlanker in the chair.

A TOKEN "CUT."

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Bombay Mill-owners Association) moved a token cut of Rs. 100 to discuss Government's industrial development policy. He said that he had moved the motion to obtain from Government clearer enunciation of the policy that Government, intended to follow in this regard. He thought that it was essential for Government to keep in close touch with industrialists and experts. This could be done, he suggested, by establishing an Industrial Board which would advise Government in all matters connected with industries including nationalisation. He welcomed the provision that had been made for village industries development. He suggested that the Industries Department should move quicker than it, did so far. Industrial development was of very great interest for the presidency of Bombay. He also suggested that Government should take greater interest in the development of fisheries and industrial research. Bombay had not done as much for industrial development as other provinces had done. There was the question of want of Revenue on the one hand and over-taxation on the other. The best solution to get out of this vicious circle was to develop industries which would increase the wealth of the presidency.

STEPMOTHERLY TREATMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman speaking on the motion thought that the Industries Department was the most important nation-building department which had been stifled so far. It had received stepmotherly treatment under the old regime. Indigenous Indian industries could not grow due to foreign competition either from England or from Japan. State aid for the development of indigenous industries was very essential.

Giving example of how the development of industries was stifled Mr. Nariman quoted from the blue book. During a recent year, ten applications for a loan to help starting new industries was made to the Government Industries Department. The aggregate amount was Rs. 51,000 and the Government gave a "magnificent" loan of Rs. 1,600. Not that the Government had no money because they had it to sink somewhere to the detriment of Indian industries.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

Continuing Mr. Nariman suggested that the Government should start an Industrial museum for the development of Industries. There were hundreds of young men and women with beautiful ideas and with no money or scope or opportunity whose talents could be made use of for the development of industries in the Presidency. He said that the amount that the late F. E. Dinshaw had left could be made use of for starting a new wing to the Bombay Museum which could be used as an Industrial museum where young men could go.

Coming to question of money the speaker suggested that the Government should spend some money over Development Chawls in Bombay. Now they were lying vacant and looking like haunted ghost houses; with a little alteration. Government could get five to six lakhs through rents. If not Government would have sunk a crore without any benefit.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala asked Government to place before the House their scheme for the development of village industries.

Mr. Maganlal Ghia (Indian Merchants' Chamber) said that obviously a lakh and a half had been provided for the preparation of the scheme for the development of village industries. He suggested that a Committee of Experts and Industrialists should be appointed to go through the question and prepare the scheme.

PARULEKAR'S ATTACK

Mr. S. V. Parulekar said that behind the programme of development of village industries enunciated by Government was the policy of going back to the period before the Industrial Revolution. He considered that that policy was reactionary. It was Industrial Revolution which created the situation in the world, by which people could live happily. The speaker quoted Mr. Palme Dutt in support of his contention that through machine one could produce enough for all humanity, if everyone worked for half an hour a week and produce in abundance if they worked for an hour. There was nothing wrong in machinery. In itself it was victory of man over nature. It was bad because it was in the hands of private individuals and all were not being

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5).

Six Officials To Die

Moscow Sentence For Terrorising Peasants?

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.

Six officials of collective farms in the Ostrovsky Region, Leningrad, including a woman Director and the President of the Regional Government, have been sentenced to death on charges of sabotaging cattle-breeding, and terrorising peasants, thereby intending to antagonize citizens against the Soviet.—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

U. S. PROTEST TO CHINA

WASHINGTON: August 30.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has instructed the American Ambassador at Nanking strongly to protest to the Chinese Government regarding the bombing of "President Hoover.' He declared that the bombing was very much to be deplored, and was one of those not entirely unusual incidents occurring in conditions as tney exist in that area. Mr. Hull added that he was under the impression that American merchant vessels would not call at Shanghai.—Reuter.

NEED OF INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.

"The question of terms, on which China would agree to terminate hostilities could be answered, when Japan decides to withdraw from the impossible position, in which she finds herself vis-a-vis China and the world," declared General Chiang-kai-Shek in the course of an exclusive interview with Reuter.

Gen. Chiang-kai-Shek urged the necessity of International Intervention in the undeclared Sino-Japanese war, not only for China's sake, but for the sake of the world peace. He said the simple truth was that Japan took action with the object of establishing a Continental Empire and added that unquestionably a distinct responsibility rested on the shoulders of some one to take steps to prevent the utter ruination of China, and make sure the possibilities of conducting legitimate trade.—Reuter.

CHINA'S NOTE TO GENEVA

GENEVA, Aug. 30.

The Chinese Government has sent a note to the League recounting the events in China since July 7 and the grave situation which has arisen out of them. The note neither appeals to the League nor asks anything to be placed on the Agenda of the next Assembly.—Reuter.

CHINA READY TO MAKE REDRESS

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.

It is officially announced that China has accepted full responsibility and is ready to make redress for the bombing on "President Hoover" which was mistaken for Japanese transport.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BOARD BRITISH SHIPS

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.

It is reported without confirmation that British steamers "Chekiang" and "Wenchow," (two and three tons respectively) were stopped and boarded by parties from Japanese warships, who before allowing the ships to proceed, inspected the ship's papers. The owners have no knowledge of the incident.—Reuter.

"FRONTIER WILL LEAD INDIA"

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan On Prospects Of Congress Ministry

ABBOTTABAD, Aug. 30.

Replying to an Address of Welcome presented to him at a crowded public meeting Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who arrived here on Sunday referred to the possibility of the formation of a Congress Ministry in the Frontier Province.

He appealed in this connection to non-Congress members of the Assembly to join hands with the Congress, which stood for safeguarding the interests of the poverty-stricken masses. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said that the Frontier would lead the rest of India in solving the problem of minorities and banishing hunger, ignorance, disease and corruption.

Reaffirming his faith in non-violence he said that the Khudai Khidmatgars were not vindictive and called on the present Ministry to resign if they were unable to advance the best interests of the country.

Interviewed by the 'Associated Press," Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said that since his return to the Frontier Province he had been engaged in meeting local leaders and acquainting himself with the political situation. He needed a fortnight's rest and thereafter he intended to visit important places in Hazara, Kohat Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts.—A.P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE FOR FRONTIER

Inaugural Meeting Condemns Waziristan Policy

ABBOTTABAD Aug. 30.

The inaugural meeting of the Frontier Provincial Muslim League, which was recently formed, was held on Sunday in a specially erected 'pandal,' Maulana Mohd. Ishaq Presiding.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the Waziristan policy designed to curtail the liberties of the tribes and urging the members of the Frontier Assembly to form a Muslim League Party inside the Legislature and assist in establishing a ministry enjoying the full confidence of the public.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU TO HOLD INQUIRY

LUCKNOW, Aug. 30.

The "United Press" learns on reliable authority that the U. P. Government has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Babu Rajendra Prasad to enquire into the Cawnpore Labour dispute. Other members of the committee are Sir Tracy Gavin Jones, President, Millowners Association and Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, Labour representative.

The first informal meeting was held to-day at the residence of the Premier, to formulate terms of reference of the Committee. Babu Rajendra Prasad who arrived here this morning presided over the deliberations of the meeting.

Handcuffed And Marched To Prison

SATARA, Aug. 30.

Mr. Vithalrao Bhosale, President of the Koregaon Taluka Congress Committee, was jailed to-day for one year under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code as a sequel to his refusing to furnish security for good behaviour. He was handcuffed and marched to the district jail.—United Press.

Socialists Walk-out

When Governor Addresses Orissa Legislative Assembly

CUTTACK, Aug. 30.

The budget session of the Orissa Legislative Assembly opened to-day when the Governor addressed the members. In the course of his speech, the Governor said that neither now nor on future occasions was he going to voice the views and announce the policy of his Ministers. His Excellency added that the Ministers were capable of doing so themselves and had many opportunities of doing so here and elsewhere.

SOCIALISTS WALK-OUT.

As His Excellency rose to address, the Socialist Group of three members left the Chamber.

After the Governor's address, the Premier introduced the budget, which showed an estimated income of Rs. 188.58 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 184.11, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 4.47 lakhs. The Premier regretted that in the matter of capital grant, the Province had been treated badly.

RELIEF TO PEASANTS.

Detailing the policy of the Government, the Premier announced that the Government proposed a remission of 1-1|2 annas in the rupee to Ryotwari-holders on land in south Orissa, the re-organisation of primary and secondary education and flood relief. "The immediate relief we have thought necessary is to relieve the tenant from the burden of the most uneconomic rate of rent as also the leavy of fees and illegal cesses."—A. P.

DEMAND FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

CUTTACK, Aug 30.

In the Orissa Legislative Assembly to-day, the Premier moved a resolution urging the rejection of the Government of India Act, 1935 and its replacement by a Constituent Assembly.—A. P.

NO PROPOSAL FOR FRESH TAXATION.

CUTTACK, Aug. 30.

As forecasted by the "United Press," the first popular budget of the Orissa Government which was presented to-day in the Orissa Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, the Premier who also holds the portfolio of Finance, showed a surplus of Rs. 27,38,000, the total receipts and expenditure being Rs. 3.55,13,000 and Rs. 3.27.-75,000 respectively

On an analysis of the expenditure, it is seen that more money has been spent on general administration, police, education, medical and civil works than the previous budget estimates for the year 1936-37 The following are the figures of funds allotted for different major heads of expenditure: General administration Rs. 28,04,000; Jails and convict settlements Rs. 2,94,000; Police Rs. 24,17,000; Education Rs. 26,19.-000; Public health Rs. 2,86,000; Medical Rs. 9.54,000; Agriculture Rs. 1,59,000 and; Civil works Rs. 22.51,000.

The main sources of incomes are; Land Revenue Rs. 53,47,000; Excise Rs. 3325,000; and Subvention from the India Government Rs. 4,70,000.

The Congress Ministry has no proposal for fresh taxation this year.—United Press

BRITAIN RAISES AGE LIMIT FOR RECRUITMENT

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The War Office announces that the upper age limit of 25 in combatant units has been raised to 28. It is anticipated that this will open up a wide field for recruiting.—Reuter.

Insurance Bill On Legislative Anvil

LAW MEMBER'S "HOMICIDAL MANIA"

What Managing Agents Prefer

SIMLA, August 30.

Insurance men monopolised Public gallery in the Assembly as Sir N. N. Sircar rose to move the consideration of the Insurance Bill as reported by the Select Committee.

Speaking with an easy mastery the Law Member took the House gently and with many humorous sallies through the intricacies of insurance. Members listened with absorbed interest.

It has been claimed, he said, that only seven men understand Einstein's Theory of Relativity. Similarly only seven men in India understand Insurance. I am not one of them (laughter). His most effective thrusts were against the "Big Bombay Business" and "young companies who never grow old".

PRIMA DONNA" OF PUBLICATIONS.

Referring to the flood of literature that insurance representatives in Simla had distributed during the sittings of the Select Committee, Sir N. N. Sircar said, it was more than human constitution can stand. Holding up blue-bound gilt-lettered "deluxe edition of Insurance Bill" the Law Member called it the "Prima Donna" of publications broadcast by Insurance interests. Then there came "sisters in green and mauve and pink and other seductive guises which wanted a lot of courage and determination to resist". He hoped none of the members on the Select Committee actually succumbed to it. So-called young life insurance companies were by no means all so lacking in lusty voices but some babies were so sickly that to put an end to them in perfectly non-violent way would be desirable.

THEIR HOMICIDAL MANIA.

Turning to the Managing Agents, he confessed to homicidal mania about them. He referred to one managing agent who suggested that the objection was not so much to restriction in point of years as in point of quantum of remuneration. This managing agent added "if there is no restriction I can make more within three years". If the choice was between five years without restriction and ten years with restriction the Law Member was sure, managing agents would plump for the former alternative.

MENACE OF MANAGING AGENTS

With regard to managing agents, the Law Member said that he could not accept the period of ten years approved of by majority of the Select Committee. He would try to reduce the period to one not exceeding three years. In prescribing ten years with restrictions Select Committee had confined it to life insurance business only, but there was no reason why other kinds of insurance business should be differently treated.

The Law Member realised that this might not be an easy task. The European group would probably oppose him, but if they did so they would be quite consistent in their attitude, but he had reason to believe that some who were very bitter against managing agents during the passage of the Companies Bill had now developed tenderness for managing agents.

Men like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who had been strong protagonists of managing agents for manufacturing concerns were equally emphatic about managing agents not being necessary in connection with banking and insurance.

Proceeding the Law Member said this House had unhesitatingly accepted this view in connection with banking companies and now they would have to consider the case of insurance companies.

The question of putting a limit on maximum commission payable to agents, the Law Member recognised, had given rise to serious conflict of opinion, but he was not prepared to say that if no limit was fixed, the provision against payment of rebate would be futile. He would support the decisions of the Select Committee in the matters of licensing, rebate and non-fixing of maximum commission, but he had still an open mind on the last question.

The Law Member said that his idea of allowing representation to policy holders and of preventing insurance companies from challenging the validity of policies after a lapse of a certain time had been accepted by the Select Committee. The latter provision was a drastic change of law introduced for saving policy-holders from embarrassment.

While no provision had been made in that behalf by the Select Committee, the Law Member thought it desirable that prosecutions should not be launched without the sanction of some responsible authority.

The Law Member pointed out that the Bill gave complete power of retaliation to India against foreign countries, and that the numerous advantages enjoyed by foreign companies under the old law had all been taken away.

He referred also to some of the changes introduced in connection with provident societies.

He recognised that in some quarters it had been said that increased deposits, keeping of detailed accounts, maintenance of assets, powers of inspection and investigation given to the superintendent, etc., had made the law too strict, and unnecessarily severe, but he disagreed with this view and maintained that provisions in the bill would remove most of the abuses which prevailed in insurance business and would lead to a healthy development of insurance business in which India ought to have an increasing large share.—A. P.

Proceedings In Detail

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

In the Legislative Assembly after questions, the Finance Member laid on the table the copies of the agreements between the Reserve Bank and the Governments of the Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar and the supplemental agreement between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank.

The Law Member moved the consideration of the Insurance Bill as reported by the Select Committee. He had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned for lunch.

LESS STATE INTERFERENCE

Mr. A. C. Dutta, the first non-official speaker on the Insurance Bill said that there were certain provisions which he must oppose. He was opposed to too much state interference in the business of Insurance companies the following the Canadian practice. Why should this violent change from absolute freedom to absolute compulsion be introduced. He asked particularly, when it was not done in the case of Railways or the Provincial Governments. He said the English principle of

(Continued on page 4 Col. 1.)

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Wanted Salesman for high quality retreaded or remoulded tyres. Business guarantee essential on salary and commission bases. Only experienced should apply stating age, nationality, minimum salary to Box No. 8963, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

3 PER CENT PROVINCIAL LOANS 1952.

The RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, Bombay Office, will open at 10 A.M. on TUESDAY, 31st August, 1937, to receive applications to the above Provincial Loans.

J. N. AHUJA,
Manager.

Reserve Bank of India,
Bombay, 27th August, 1937.
6092

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 83616 on the life of Raghubir Sahi Kanahiya Lall of Ahmedabad, the policy moneys will be paid to the assured unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1937.
6707.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of providing cement concrete slabs and sett-stone pavement along Argyle Road between Musjid Bridge Road and Frere Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 10th September, 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th August, 1937.
6708.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 663 OF 1934

Re: ESMAIL HASAN SHASTIKAR of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately doing business as a Timber Merchant at Ghas Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay:
.... An adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th October, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1937.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(6705)

Public Notices.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

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Any person claiming any interest in the said shares must notify the same to the above Company at its Registered Office "Bombay House" 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned within 14 days hereof, as application for duplicate share-certificates has been made by me to the Company.

(Sd.) BHAGTAVRI RAMCHANDERJI,

Address:—
C/o. Radhakrishna Atmaram Lahoti, Raval Building, Lamington, Road, Bombay, 4.

Dated 31st August '37.
8967.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the partnership carried on by ANANTRAM JHUNTALAL, BHOPENDRA KUMAR K. VORA and JAYANT C. GANDHI in the name style and firm of the Bombay Battery Manufacturing Co., and the Radium Battery Corporation has been DISSOLVED as from the 28th day of August, 1937, and the business of the said partnership has been closed and is now sold to our client Mr. Jayant C. Gandhi who has undertaken to discharge all the debts and liabilities of the said partnership firm and that the said Bhupendrakumar K. Vora and Anantram Jhuntalal have no interest whatever in the said partnership business from and after the 28th day of August, 1937.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1937.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Attorneys for Mr. Jayant C. Gandhi.

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Public Notices.

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Government of the Punjab.	„ „	100 „	„
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(a) Cash,
or (b) 5¼% Punjab Bonds, 1937.
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In the event of any one or more of the loans being oversubscribed, proportionate allotment will be made to subscribers in cash; applications in the form of 5-3|4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1937, will, however, receive FULL ALLOTMENT in the Government of the Punjab Loan.

Applications for all five loans will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras; in the case of the North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and United Provinces Loans, applications will also be received at the Reserve Bank of India, Delhi.

Applications for INDIVIDUAL loans will also be received at branches of the Imperial Bank of India, situated within the Province of issue.

Copies of the Notifications and Application Forms may be obtained at any Receiving Office.

N. B.:—Applicants tendering their applications at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras will, in the event of partial allotment to cash subscribers, be given the option of transferring their cash refunds to any of the other loans which may not be fully subscribed, provided they complete and tender along with their loan application(s), the SPECIAL OPTION FORM, copies of which are obtainable on application at the abovementioned offices of the Reserve Bank of India. 6067

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CAMERA ARTISTS INAUGURATE

Photographic Society Of India

The inaugural meeting of the Photographic Society of India sponsored by Messrs. Ambalal J. Patel, and M. Desai was held on Sunday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, Mr. C. R. Gerrard presiding.

At the outset Mr. M. Desai explained in brief the circumstances under which the meeting was organised with a view to form a Photographic Society of India for the whole of India incorporating Camera Art Group and Central Camera Club which had already been functioning in this city. He added that similar organizations in other parts of India had promised their affiliation to the central body. The Society would possess a dark-room, a studio a library and costly accesssories that cannot be owned by individual.

Mr. Gerrard in his presidential speech said that the camera in India had vast potentialities. He divided photography into various branches like Commercial photography, Artistic Photography, Press Photography, Acrobatic Photography etc. and said that each one of them had an indispensable part to play in the development of our civilisation. Dealing about the question of touching the negative Mr. Gerrard's personal opinion was as long as the idea was to bring about the best result the method pursued therefor mattered very little. He suggested that the proposed Society should cater to the needs of professionals and amateurs alike and to that end different sections, intended for each grade of amateur photographers, should be made.

Mr. Kanyalal Vakil following next said that in spite of wealth of material availale for photography in this country the Indian photographer whether amateur or professional sadly lacked in imagination. A successful picture demands a trained and an educated eye and imaginative mind. The most beautiful object could be made to look very ugly in a picture if the man behind the camera did not select the light and did not have control over the light. Finally Mr. Vakil hoped that the Society would go a long way in improving the standard of photography, both amateur and profesional in this country.

Dr. P. V. Pathy, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Cine Society of India, Messrs. Lal Kaka and Kelkar also spoke.

A fee of Rs. 51/- for the first 25 Life Members, Rs. 20/- annually for Ordinary Members, Rs. 10/- for Up-country members and bonafide students were fixed with an entrance fee of Rs. 5/- except in the case of life members.

A provisional Committee consisting of Messrs. Ambalal J. Patel, A. Rahimtulla M. Desai, Madanlal Pitti, S. R. Mody N. G. Limaye, Dadi Burjor, J. M. Pinto, S. Jepson and Dr. P V Pathy was appointed to draft the constitution and do the preliminary work, with temporary officials at Post Box. No. 5522.

The meeting concluded after passing a vote of condolence on the sad and untimely death of Mr. S. J. Khareghat.

Relieving Unemployment In Bhiwandi

KHADI PRODUCTION CENTRE TO BE OPENED

BHIWANDI, Aug. 30.

A very largely attended meeting of the Momins—Muslim weavers—of Bhiwandi in Thana district, was held on Sunday night under the joint auspices of the Gandhi Ashram, Thana and the Momin Association Bhiwandi. Seth Mohamed Yakoob a leader of the Momin community and a local Municipal Councillor presided. Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Jabir Ali, Swami Anand, Moinuddin Harris and A. H. Nomani addressed the meeting and explained the scheme prepared by the Gandhi Ashram for starting a Khaddar production centre under the auspices of the A. I. S. A. It is proposed to start practical work very soon and a good number of Momins has promised support to the scheme.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in his speech emphasized the fact that propagation of Khaddar was one of the four items of the constructive programme laid down by the Indian National Congress. The increasing use of Khaddar would go a long way in solving problem of unemployment and poverty of the Indian masses. He pointed out how the Muslims in different parts of the country benefitted by the activities of the All-India Spinners' Association. He was glad that the Gandhi Ashram had chalked out a practical scheme for starting a centre at Bhiwandi and he appealed to the Momin community to lend their full support to the scheme and to improve their own lot by doing so. Bhiwandi was famous for its weaving industry and it was a pity that to-day hundreds of weavers in that great centre were literally starving as they had no work owing to the competition they had to face on account of the introduction of power looms. He hoped that if they took to spinning and weaving of hand-spun yarn it would solve their economic problem and give them at least a living wage, which many of them could not get now in spite of their readiness to work.

PEASANT AND WEAVER.

Mr. Jabir Ali said the weaver was the second important factor in the Indian community. The first place was that of a peasant. He was himself a peasant and assured them from his own practical experience that hard labour was always productive. Due to unfortunate circumstances and mainly foreign rule over the country the weaver who ought to have been held in esteem was being looked down to-day. He was sure that things would not remain for long what they were to-day. If they co-operated with the Ashram in its attempt to give work to them he was sure the scheme would prove successful and it would be a blessing to them who had fallen victims to unemployment.

CAPTURE BOMBAY MARKET.

Swami Anand of the Gandhi Ashram explained the details of the scheme. He wanted the weavers to understand that there were three features of this scheme. Firstly it was not a capitalistic or business venture. It was mainly a scheme to revive a village industry and to find work for those who were workless. There was no question of any competition. They would get assured minimum wages according to the scheduled rates of the A.I.S.A. The wages might be low but they were guaranteed. Another very important point, and that was due to the Congress Ministry in the province, was that there was an unlimited scope for work. They had a ready buyer at their door who would absorb any amount of Khaddar produced by them. He failed to see why it should not be possible for them to capture the whole or at least a good part of the Bombay market for Khaddar when their place was hardly 32 miles from the city and they had hundreds of skilled workers lying idle.

VALUABLE EXPERIMENT.

Moulvi A. H. Nomani said the experiment would be watched eagerly by thousands of Momins in other parts of the Presidency especially in Malegaon where they were in an equally bad plight. If the experiment in Bhiwandi succeeded and there was no reason why it should not—then it would be copied in other places also and he was confident it would give a new life to the community.

JOIN THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Moinuddin Harris said the scheme they had before them was no doubt ambitious and surely there would be difficulties in the beginning. But if they persisted in their efforts there was no reason why it should not succeed. The speaker pointed out that the work of the A.I.S.A. was absolutely of a non-communal nature. It was meant for the uplift and amelioration of all the communities. Even now over one-third of the spinners and weavers working under the Association were Muslims. Congress workers wanted to start the work not with any idea of putting the community under any obligation. They were doing so with the only idea of service which was the guiding principle of all the movements started by Gandhiji. He hoped they would accord fullest co-operation in the work and make it a success. The speaker also appealed to Muslims to get themselves enrolled as Congress members. The Congress was a national organisation fighting for the freedom of their country and striving to put an end to poverty and exploitation. He was confident before long a large number of Muslims all over the Thana district would join the Congress and prove that they were in no way behind any other community in the fight for national freedom.

After a few questions put by some Momins were answered by Swami Anand the meeting terminated at a very late hour in the night.

ZANZIBAR INDIANS THANK SAXENA

Hopes Of Imposition Of Embargo On Imports Of Clove

SIMLA: August 30.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena received the following letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Indian National Association, Zanzibar: "I have the honour to convey to you thanks of the Zanzibar Indian community for the great interest evinced by you in our problems and for your efforts to secure relief for us in our hardships arising out of the Clove Legislation.

"The Government of India has published a statement on the position which is misleading and conceals the real facts. I am enclosing herewith our reply to that statement which in brief exposes the inner game behind the innocent looking control of the C.G.A.

"The Indian community of Zanzibar eagerly awaits the news of the success of your efforts, and those of Congress and other parties in the Assembly to get the embargo imposed on the imports of cloves in India."—A. P. Special.

A Nizam Government's communique states: The rumours that changes are impending in the composition of the Executive Council in the near future are entirely baseless.

Double-line Traffic To Be Resumed

HOWRAH, Aug 30.

The Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, wires:

The double line working between Dankuni and Dumdum junctions over the C. C. Railway will be resumed from to-morrow for Passenger trains only with a restriction of 6 miles per hour between miles 3/16 and 3/20 and 6/20 and 6/21 on the down line, and miles 3/16 and 3/20 on the up line.

The 13-A up and 14-A Down trains will now run from and to Calcutta as usual.

Goods trains will continue to run via Bandel Junction.—A.P.

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Bijapur Peasants' Tale Of Woe

Inexorable Demand Of Money-Lenders

Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary, All India Kisan Sabha, has sent the following to the Press:—

I have just returned from a short tour in Panchmahals and Bijapur districts that were worst affected by the last year's famine and are now suffering the terrible distress due to excessive rains and prolonged break in rains.

The Bhil areas of Panchmahals and vast tracts in Bijapur have already lost half or more of their cattle. The efforts of Government and public bodies could save only a few cattle and miserable tagavi grants have enabled very few peasants to buy new bullocks for agricultural operations this year.

Tagavi was granted more literally for seed grain in Panchmahals. But as the peasants' illluck would have it, the first two sowings have been wholly or partially destroyed by caterpillars and excessive rains. And while many fields now remain barren for want of new seed or draft cattle, the sparse standing crops are already withered due to the prolonged break in rains and are in imminent danger of complete destruction within the next few days.

The conditions in Bijapur are even worse if possible. This "famine district" had practically no rains to speak of during this season. The whole area presents a ghastly barren aspect. Cattle are dying and the living ones look frightfully emaciated. Sparse Kharif crops are fast drying out. And the peasants are daily scanning the skies for rains that are holding out.

In these circumstances the acute distress and misery of the people can be better imagined than described. They have largely maintained themselves by incurring debts at exorbitant interest. Thousans lived on scanty wages earned at famine works, located miles away from their villages. The monsoon season compelled many to mind their farms which now hold little hope for them. Government also closed down many works. Yet I saw a couple of thousand working away at big tanks near Jhalod and Bijapur and about a dozen small and big works have yet to be maintained in the latter district to feed about ten thousand souls.

Nothing could have given me a more vivid idea of the trials and tribulations of the peasants in Bijapur as the full and frank discussions I had with them at two villages situated about 10-12 miles from the district town.

They told me at the outset all about the hardships of the past few years and the scanty seedlings fast drying up in the fields. They were worse off now than even before and many suffered from the pangs of acute starvation.

As regards land revenue, they said that it roughly amounted to about a rupee or less per acre and an average peasant paid about Rs. 25-30 in Government dues.

About one-third or one-fourth of land was cultivated on rent which came to about double or triple the sum of land revenue. And the tenants of Inam lands were compelled to pay even more than that besides other customary or illegal dues.

What shocked me even more was the fact that an average peasant owed more than one thousand rupees to his Shahukar and was liable to pay annually in interest charges alone, about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a sum equivalent to four or five times the land revenue dues.

While last year's revenue was suspended, and no rent was payable (as it was generally assessed at one half of the crop) the Shahukars' inexorable demands had often to be met by sale of domestic goods or incurring more debts from other Shahukars.

Here again a notable distinction was drawn between city Shahukars—who had lent 80 per cent. of the credits to a village. The peasants bitterly complained that while the former bore with them during bad times, the latter plied them with court suits and four or five attachment proceedings every month.

Finally I asked them about their normal food. And I was pained to hear that while milk and ghee, wheat, rice and dal were available some years ago, these were now virtually unknown to the majority of the village people who lived on dry jowari bread with green Bhaji, onions and chillies.

Such is the miserable state to which the people are reduced in the district that fares worst at present day on account of the paucity of rains.

They demand complete remission of last year's revenue, and complete stay of all legal proceedings for the recovery of their debts. They want far more famine works for the relief of the labouring population. And they want more doles for the aged and the infirm.

The Minister of Revenue is proceeding to Bijapur on or about 10th September.

Is it too much to be hoped that faced with the grim realities of the situation he will take prompt measures to relieve the peasantry from the iron grip of revenue officers, Shahukars and Inamdars pending the enactment of his beneficent legislation next year?

Haffkine Institute Open To Non-Medicos

The Government of Bombay have authorized the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay to admit in future non-medical science graduates to the Haffkine Institute for doing research work for themselves provided that the research is connected with medical science and involves no extra cost to Government, says the Director of Information.

Late Maharani Of Indore

---- POONA, Aug. 30.

A condolence meeting was held to-day at Poona under the auspices of the Dhangar Seva Sangh and Dhangar Bhagini Seva Mandal, with Mr. K. S. Gupte in the chair, to pay respects to the late Maharani Sanyogitabai Holkar of Indore, as the last rights over the remains were performed to-day at Mahableshwar.—A.P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

An inquest was held at the Coroner's Court, Bombay, on Rajaram Ramchandra Waikule (42), a 'bari' shop-keeper, who was knocked down and killed on the spot by a lorry on Saturday at Bhawani Shanker Road. The inquest was adjourned to September 7.

The body of an unidentified Pathan was found lying in a Naigaum Chawl at about 8-30 a.m. this morning. There were a number of stab wounds on it.

A man has been arrested by the Bhoiwada Police in this connection.

An inquest will be held to-morrow in the Bombay Coroner's Court.

A girl-wife, named Lilavatibai Maganlal, seated by the side of a lighted 'seghri', suddenly fainted and became unconscious. Her sari caught fire and she was badly burnt.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

Excitement prevailed in the Victoria Church, Mahim, yesterday, following a general rumour that plain-clothed policemen were keeping a watch for a man who according to a report, had threatened to break up the choir, which consists some of the finest female voices locally available.

Sunday before last, the Rev. Rodrigues, the Vicar of the Church, had requisitioned police assistance, and three policemen in uniform kept a four-hour vigil in and about the church compound, vainly looking for the man who had threatened to come but failed to put in an appearance.

Yesterday when a man fainted in the Church and some people ran to his assistance, there was some confusion among the congregation, some of whom thought the threated intruder had appeared.

It now appears that the vicar had asked the parishioners to help him, to carry on without police aid.

Raid On Old Stock Exchange Building

There were as many as thirteen raids in the city at the week end and some 38 were put under arrest.

Easily the most sensational of these raids was the one carried out by Sub-Inspector J. K. Sawant of the Anti-Gambling Squad, at the old Stock Exchange building, Dalal Street, on Saturday afternoon.

Twelve men were arrested during the course of the raid and, it is alleged more than Rs. 800 in currency notes (including marked ones) and cash was seized besides dozens of race bet papers bearing records of bets running to thousands of rupees.

Coming at a time of the day when the locality is crowded with people, the raid aroused intense curiosity and the search had to be conducted behind closed doors to keep off the eager crowd.

The Palton Road police had to be requisitined to clear the crowd.

The following persons who were arrested in the course of the raid were enlarged on bail till September 13:—F. J. Tarachand, I. D Mehta, Sorabji Rustomji, P. E Cooper, N. M. Mehta, Odhovji Nalji, K. S. Dalal, Nagindas Hargovindas, Bhagwandas Gopalji, Premlal Tarachand, Himatlal G Doshi.

The affair created great excitement in the Share Bazaar, where many brokers were busy making up their accounts. Some difficulty was experienced by those arrested in finding the cash for bail, it being a Saturday afternoon, but the President Mr. K. R. P. Shroff and others came to their rescue.

Sub-Inspector N K Shevde conducted a raid at Argyle Road, Dana Bunder, on Saturday night, and put under arrest 21 persons who are alleged to have been engaged in card gaming.

The Anti-Gambling Squad raided a house in Tankar Street at 12-30 a. m. this morning and arrested a batch of nine persons, who are alleged to have been engaged in card gaming.

DONGRI RAID

The Dongri police arrested seven persons on Sunday night at Dongri Street for alleged card gaming.

The Anti-Gambling Squad arrested six persons in a teashop at Naigaum Road on Friday night for alleged sutta betting. They also arrested three persons the same day at Coppersmith Lane.

The Gamdevi police arrested four persons at Shahenshaw Restaurant, Tardeo Road.

The Bholwada police arrested three at Patra's Chawl, Sewri Road.

On a charge of theft, the Byculla Police arrested a woman last night and placed her to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on a remand application.

It was stated that the accused managed to remove a gold chain from the neck of a child, who was in the company of her parents at the fair at Reay Road.

She was ordered to be remanded in custody till September 9.

Kurla Democratic Front Presses Restoration Of Municipality

A mass meeting of Kurla citizens of the new mill ward was held on Saturday night under the auspices of the Kurla Citizens' Democratic Front. The meeting was well-attended despite the "Gokul Ashtami" festivities. Mr. J. S. Pareira was in the chair.

Messrs. Godshe, T. T. Suryawanshi, M. N. Patankar, A. R. I. Fitwala and others addressed the meeting. Mr. R. M. Jambhekar then moved the following resolution which, after being duly seconded by Mr. M. N Azmi, was carried unanimously:—

"This meeting of Kurla Citizens emphatically protests against the undue delay on the part of the Congress Ministry to restore the municipality and declares that any further delay would lead to serious apprehensions as to the genuine attitude of the ministry towards the fight for the democratic rights and liberties of the people.

"This meeting further declares its vehement opposition to the idea, as is rumoured, of setting up a management board even as a temporary measure because, such a board means an open violation of the right of the people of Kurla to elect their own municipal administration. The right remedy against the election of inefficient persons and the consequent mismanagement of municipal affairs is not a bureaucratically appointed management board but an enlightened electorate. And coupled with progressive agitation the free exercise of franchise alone can enlighten an electorate. Any attempt to set up a management board from above is to deliberately keep the people in darkness and ignorance, and the Congress Ministers as exponents of the democratic rights and liberties of the people cannot be a party to it.

"This meeting also declares its firm opposition to the idea of amalgamation of Kurla municipality with Bombay in view of the fact that such amalgamation will be detrimental to the municipal interests of the people of Kurla and further declares that the Government of Bombay have no right to decide in favour of amalgamation over the heads of the people of Kurla. This meeting therefore draws the attention of the Congress Ministry to these fundamental democratic considerations, expresses its firm conviction that through the popular machinery of the D. F. mismanagement of municipal affairs will be made impossible and demands an immediate restoration of the municipality to the people."

THAKORE SAHEB OF DHROL ABDICATES

SIMLA: August 30.

A 'communique' states:—Owing to the failing health and advancing years, the Thakore Saheb Shri Daulatsinji, Thakore Saheb of Dhrol, one of the Western India States expressed a desire to be relieved of the burdens of his office. He has, therefore, with the approval of His Excellency the Crown representative, been permitted to abdicate in favour of his eldest grandson and heir, Kumar Shri Jorawarsinghji.

His Majesty the King has approved the retention by the ex-Thakore Saheb of his salute of nine guns, as a personal distinction.—A. P.

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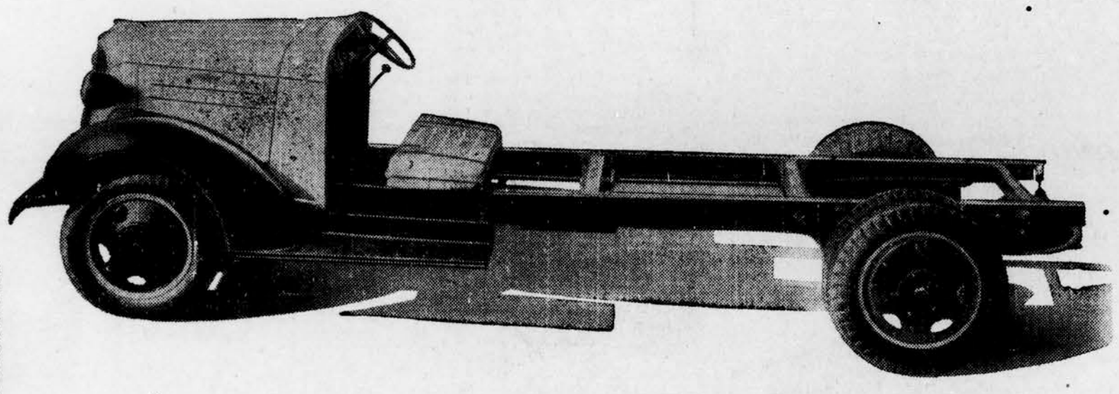

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Insurance Bill On Legislative Anvil

(Continued From Page 1)

minimum state control, which the present Bill followed, was better.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION

He welcomed the provision regarding the increase of the amount of deposits and the provision regarding protection of Indian companies. He felt however, protection given to Indian companies was inadequate.

Finally Mr. Dutta supported the demand of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in his minute for insuring the properties of all Government and local bodies with Indian companies.

SAFEGUARD PUBLIC FIRST.

Sir Leslie Hudson, leader of the European Group, pleaded that the discussion on the Bill should be kept at the level of plain business and commonsense. He declared: "Our first concern is to see that insurance policy-holders are safeguarded and the main reason why we are now engaged in revising the Law is to see that they are protected. It is never the intention of this Bill to protect insurers or give preference to any particular insurer or group of insurers over any other. We should indeed be guilty of serious abdication of the accepted responsibilities of a deliberative body, if, as a result of the deliberations, we produced a measure, which, instead of confining itself within the strict limits of preventing exploitation of the public by fraudulent and unsound insurers, would merely deprive the public of their undisputed right to continue to place business with sound concerns of their own choice."

Proceeding Sir Leslie Hudson referred to the incalculable magnitude of the risks involved in insurance in India owing to natural catastrophes, such as floods and earthquake and said that these demonstrated the necessity that these risks should be offset by other risks spread over other countries less prone to catastrophe. "If you use this Bill for the purpose of erecting barriers to keep out the non-Indian insurer, you also at the same time erect barriers, which effectively prevent Indian insurers going overseas to spread the risks which they have to carry in this country."

PLEA FOR FAIR FIELD.

Summing up the general attitude of the European Group, Sir Leslie Hudson declared that all insurers should have a fair field and no favour in the conduct of their business and should be free to conduct it in the way that the public might have every satisfaction that its interests were safeguarded.

SIR LESLIE EXPOSED.

Mr. George Joseph, making his maiden speech, admitted that the Victorian doctrine of minimum State interference and maximum publicity was probably better but the world was moving towards the totalitarian conception of State assuming more and more responsibility. Two principles, he thought, were fundamental; the first, that the policy-holder should be protected, and the second, India could be completely self-contained in the matter of insurance as far as possible keeping non-Indian concerns out of the picture. If these two principles were not secured they would be in danger of missing the purpose of the Bill.

Dealing in detail with the provisions in the Bill, the speaker thought that the absence of any limit to insurers' profits was remarkable. He referred in this connection to a case in which profits amounted to 1,500 per cent. Regarding inspection by the Superintendent of Insurance provided in Clause 28 of the Bill he said he did not like this because the special inspection suggested in it would in any event carry it a reflection against the concern, whatever the result of the inspection be. Further it imposed impossible burden of proof on the Company. He thought Sir Leslie Hudson had been really pleading for his own people, however unexceptionable the way he put the case. Mr. George Joseph urged that Indians had the same right to plead for their own people. He declared that if insurance was made a State monopoly then the question of discrimination between European and Indian did not arise. He suggested that the tendency of modern times was towards such State monopoly.

POST OFFICE INSURANCE.

Dr. Dalal lent unqualified support to the Bill, which he said placed all insurance companies, Indian and others on the same footing. He was convinced there was no necessity for continuing the Managing Agency system in insurance. He advocated a system of insurance through the Post Office and urged that this would not compete with private enterprise.

The House adjourned till, tomorrow.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Avanashlingam's motions for adjournment regarding military assistance to Burma was disallowed by the Governor-General on the ground that a discussion on the subject would be detrimental to public interests.

The other two adjournment motions regarding Andaman prisoners were not moved in view of the termination of the hunger-strike.—A. P.

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Our Readers' Views

Mr. Nurie And Muslim League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—During the course of the last month much propaganda has been carried on in Ahmedabad and elsewhere, against Mr. Nurie. Some of the local Muslim Leaguers say that Mr. Nurie has betrayed them by entering the Congress Ministry. But in this City of Ahmedabad there is a majority of Musalmans who think that it is no betrayal. Mr. Nurie had sought his election in February last as an Independent candidate and certainly he was quite free to join any political party in the Bombay Assembly.

The second point which is very erroneously raised against him is that he had promised in his election manifesto to join the Muslim League after his success. I have seen that Urdu manifesto and any body who knows Urdu even in an ordinary way will not draw that meaning from it which is drawn by the opponents of Mr. Nurie. Mr. Nurie had only said that much there that in comparison to his rival Sir Mahboob, he was nearer to the original principles and ideals of the Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah.

Sir Mahboob has throughout his long life been a pure Government man and a Government servant; so it was quite right to say that Mr. Nurie was in reality "nearer to" the true ideals of the League than Sir Mahboob. Moreover, it is absurd, in fact it is quite ridiculous, on the part of the vanquished local Leaguers to say that Mr. Nurie should have joined them, because before the election they had left no stone unturned to defeat him. All kinds of misrepresentations were spread in the city against him. Even his quite private affairs were in a wrong way brought before the public. The official candidate of the Muslim League (Sir Mahboob) was extolled and advertised very much as a "Syed" and "Haji" and a Musalman who regularly said prayers five times a day. Religious feelings of unsophisticated Musalmans were so much aroused as if they had to send a representative to the Assembly only for leading the faithful in the prayers in the Assembly Hall.

In the same connection Mr. Jinnah nimself came down to Ahmedabad and made a speech in favour of his candidate before about eight thousand Musalmans and could not satisfy his critics.

In the light of all these circumstances it is quite clear that it does lie in the mouth of the Leaguers to say that Mr. Nurie should have joined them.

Furthermore, in the election in question about eight thousand Musalmans in all had cast votes. Out of these more than five thousand have signified now by means of putting their signatures in a very long poster that they are in favour of Mr. Nurie's accepting the office.

In the end I appeal very earnestly to the Muslim Leaguers in the province and in the city to leave Mr. Nurie alone. He can very well take care of nimself. And the Leaguers must try some other avenue for satisfying their aim. Now it cannot be gained by vilifying Mr. Nurie.

As for the Muslims' attitude towards the Congress I must say that if the Musalmans in India are destined to get something durable it must surely come by joining the Congress. The Muslims certainly cannot get anything substantial from the British Government. The Musalmans, generally speaking, have been helping the British Government for the last seventy years but see how little they have got from the Government, and even now how backward we are in all walks of life. And Hindus, on the other hand, relied upon their own efforts and see how independent, how nigher and how better they have become during the last fifty years. Their noble efforts and sacrifice should be a lesson to all Musalmans.—Yours, etc.,

"LEONIDAS".

Ahmedabad, August 29.

Karnatak Unification

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that Ministries are formed by the Congress, it is in the fitness of things that matters of vital importance to the people should receive full attention of the members of the Legislative Assemblies.

It is but natural for the people of Karnatak to hope that their cause, which they hold most dear, of a separate province will be taken up by the M. L. A.'s without any delay, as she groaning under heavy disabilities from illogical fragmentation from a very long period. Now is the time to act and any further delay will take out all life out of them to the utter detriment of Karnatak, and therefore of India. She deserves to be saved from the cultural and material collapse, which is sure to take her over, if immediate succour were not forthcoming. I would, therefore, suggest that Karnatak M. L. A.'s should prevail upon the Congress Ministries in the two provinces of Bombay and Madras to make the cause of a separate province for Karnatak a vital plank in their programme and to jointly move the authorities concerned for necessary administrative changes, effecting a successful emergence of Karnatak as a separate provincial unit.—Yours, etc.

A NATIONALIST.

Ranebennur.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

7-0 a.m. Shrimad Bhagwad Gita. (Text and Translation). 7-15 Master Faqir-ud-Din. 7-50 Instrumental Duet, Piano and Violin. 7-55 Mujaddad, Jaunpuri, Phul wale kanth, Bahar. 8-10 Rashida Begam. Naat and Dadra. 8-40 The News (Hindustani). 8-50 The News (English.)

12-30 p.m. Indian Music. (Recorded.) 6-30 p.m. Master Faqir-ud-Din. 7-10 Mujaddad. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani); Modern Hindi "Poets." No. 1. By Akhtar Hussain Raipuri. 7-45 "For Villagers only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 AIR Orchestra. Bageshari. Composed and directed by Musiqar. 8-40 Rashida Bagam. 9-5 Duet by Faqir-ud-Din and Rashida Begam. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani) 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 A Talk on Cricket. By Commander C. B. Fry. (B B C Recorded). 10-0 John Fould's Chamber Orchestra. Assisted by Mildred Mascarenhas. Soprano. A Popular Programme.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

8-30 a.m. Instrumental Music. 8-40 Talk (Marathi): "Celebrated Musicians of India." No. 5. Surdas. By Prof. B. R. Deodhar. 8-55 Light Music. P. M. Deboo.

12-0 noon A Selection of Indian Music.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements. Lunch Hour Selections, (Recorded.) 2-0 A Relay from the Rotary Club. "Foreign Service." By H. S. Waterman. 5 45 p.m. Relay from Cooperage. The finals of the Rovers Tournament. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 The Cocktail Hour. The Mayfair Serenaders. From the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 "The New Curiosity Shop." By G. George. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Variegated Dance Tunes. The VUB Indian Orchestra. 9-45 Melodies from Movies. H. Khan Mastana. 10-15 "Three Around the Mike." An Instrumental Piece. 10-20 Classico-Modern Songs. Anil Biswas.

FARR-LOUIS FIGHT

Will Weather Lead To Further Postponement?

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK: August 30.

The weather is uncertain and there is a chance of a further postponement of the fight. How greatly the first postponement has assisted the imperturbable Farr and has been detrimental to more temperamental Louis is shown by the fact that the Welshman is now only four/one, whereas Louis, who was in tiptop condition, now says: "I would like to get the fight over. Postponement is no good at all." Farr says postponement was a gift to him. He has taken off four pounds of superfluous flesh and got his eye quite healed.

LOUIS' LACONIC ANSWER

Poor gate was the real reason for the first postponement. Promoter Jacobs now hopes for a net £56,000. The fifth and sixth rounds seem vital for the Welshman and it is generally conceded that he has some chance if he reaches the sixth, but Louis laconically told Reuter: "I generally win by knockout. At the same time Louis admitted Farr had fought 213 fights and had not yet been knocked out. He may meet Braddock if he loses.

LATER.

Weather Clears

After an omnious looking morning the skies cleared. A postponement is not likely. A definite decision will be taken at 4 p.m. (Local Time).

Farr weighed 14 stone 8½ lbs. and Louis 14 stone 11lb. The former is delighted at losing two and a half pounds since Thursday and is now fighting at his best weight.

TABLE TENNIS

League Finals

The four section winners will be playing the final rounds of the B. T. T. League on 1st, 2nd and 4th September at Central Y.M.C.A., 12, Wodenouse Road:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST AT 7-30 P.M.

1 Central Y.M.C.A v. Bandra Gymkhana.

2 Parsee Gymkhana v. Grant Medical College.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 AT 7-30 P.M.

Central Y.M.C.A. v Loser of No. 2.

Bandra Gymkhana v. Winner of No. 2.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

At 7 p.m Bandra Gymkhana v. Loser of No. 2.

At 8-30 p.m. Central Y. M. C. A. v Winner of No. 2.

BANGALORE MUSLIMS ENTERTAINED AT MATUNGA

The members of the Bangalore Muslims' team, one of the finalists in the 'Rovers' Cup' Foot-ball tournament, were entertained at a Dinner Party on Sunday in South Indian style, at the South Indian Educational Society's Hall, by the King's Circle Sports Club, Matunga.

Mr. S. Narayana Iyer, President of the Club, welcomed the guests and referred to the high standard of game displayed by the team. He wished them success in the final match.

The Manager of the visitors' team, in a short speech, thanked the Club for the honour done to them.

Budge And Mako Beat Grant And Sabin

BROOKLINE, Aug. 30.

In the semi-final Budge and Mako beat Grant and Sabin 6/4, 6/3, 7/5.

QUARTER FINAL.

In the quarterfinal Petra and Henrotin beat Hare and Hardwick 6/2, 6/2, after the British players beat Mangin and Stammers 6/3, 6/1 in the third round.—Reuter.

Rovers Cup

MAHOMEDAN SPORTING QUALIFY FOR FINAL

In the Rovers' Cup Football Semi-Finals Mahomedan Sporting defeated on Sunday All Reds by 3 goals to one and qualified for the Final Match, which will be played to-day, Tuesday.

To-day's Game

Bangalore Muslims and Mahomedan Sporting.

American Tennis Championships Semi-Finals

LONDON: August 29.

In the American doubles championships semi-finals Marble and Fabyan beat Stammers and James 6—3, 6—5. Babcock and Van Ryn beat Dearman and Ingram 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Von Cramm and Henkel beat Van Ryn and J. R. Hunt 6—4, 6—8, 14—12, 6—4.

Leroy Kirkpatrick returned 13-8/10 seconds for 110 metres Hurdles beating Forrest Town's record of 14-1/10 seconds. But Kirkpatrick's and Johnson's figures are not likely to be recognised as they were following the wind.—Reuter's Special.

Yorkshire Accepts Middlesex Challenge

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Yorkshire County Committee has accepted the challenge and is meeting Middlesex at the Oval in a four-day match beginning on September 11. The profits will be devoted to charities.—Reuter.

The death occurred on 24th August at Jetpur of Mr. S. R. Joshi, the father of Mr. P S Joshi, the South African Indian journalist and author of several books.

WE DIG OUR GRAVES WITH OUR TEETH

The very food you eat either develops or destroys you. What you eat, how much you eat, when and how, is recording every day, every night whether you are climbing up or digging down. Millions of people are digging down, deeper and deeper, into their graves.

Why? Because the things we eat, the things we drink are continually creating acid poisons in the system. When this acid becomes excessive, we get stomach distresses, dangerous acid indigestion, sour stomach, wind, colds, headaches, neuralgia or rheumatic pains.

It is dangerous to neglect this situation. What you need at once is to ease the pain and neutralize this excess acidity.

Alka-Seltzer

is the only remedy of its kind that does exactly these two things—two results accomplished at one and the same time.

Dissolve one or two tablets of ALKA-SELTZER in a glass of water and drink it. Your pain will ease and your relief from distress will be amazingly quick and refreshing. Then in case you make the error of over-eating or over-drinking, ALKA-SELTZER will always come to your rescue. Try it today.

It is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction.

SUPREMELY GRATEFUL:

"I have used ALKA-SELTZER for Colds, Overloaded Stomach, Wind and Indigestion. I am strong for ALKA-SELTZER and believe that if more people would use it, the country would be healthier, and we would all find it a better place to live in. I cannot express in words what ALKA-SELTZER has done for me and my wife."

Alka-Seltzer is not a laxative. You can take it as often as you like, without inconvenience.

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes. Try it today.

If unobtainable at your Chemists send Rs. 2/- for large size, or Re. 1/- for small size with your chemist's name to Dodge & Seymour Ltd., 3 Wittet Road, Bombay.

Do as the Dentist Does—
Use POWDER

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder has 100% cleansing properties, contains no pumice or grit, lasts longer, costs less.

Buy a tin to-day—your dealer has it

Better Sleep
Better Health
Better Buy WINCARNIS

LILY PEARL BARLEY

Made of
FRESH & FULL GROWN GRAINS

Recommended by
PHYSICIANS and USED IN EMINENT HOSPITALS

CALCUTTA: The Lily Biscuit Co. BOMBAY

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Unfailingly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m to 12 a.m only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Road.
Opp. Central Bank Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 10, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 24, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 30, 1306
Hightide: 8-20
Lowtide: 7-08
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 55m.

Thursday, September 2.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

PETIGARA—On August 30th, at Dhru Villa, Pali Hill, Bandra, Avanbai Kavasji Petigara, daughter of the late Jehangirshaw Ardeshir Talyarkhan, and wife of Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, and mother of Nashirwan Kawasji Petigara.
Funeral to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Parsi Tower of Silence, Gibbs Road, Bombay.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Dr. B. P. Hivale will meet his students in Ethics in the University Building to-day (Tuesday), at the usual time.

GANDHI SEVA SENA
The Officers of the Gandhi Seva Sena, the Hindi Prachar Sabha and the Indian Women's Unity Club have been shifted to Adenwalla Mansions, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 7, from 1st September 1937.

POSTAL NOTICES
Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per "M. V. Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 1st proximo.
Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. "Conte Brancamano" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 1st September.

GATHA SOCIETY
A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (next to St. Andrew's Church, behind the Prince of Wales Museum, opposite the Government Dockyard), 134-136 Apollo Street, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria will give a further discourse in Gujerati on "The Yasna Ceremony."

2nd SMASHING WEEK
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Screen's Most Glorious LOVE STORY—
SEVENTH HEAVEN
Starring:- Simone Simon James Stuart
Also latest BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS by Air.
Free List Suspended!

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
H. G. WELLS'
Fantastic Sensation
"THE INVISIBLE MAN"
CATCH HIM IF YOU CAN!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—H. G. Well's "The Invisible Man". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
EDWARD—"The Plainsman". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Knight Without Armour." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Chabuk Swar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond The Horizon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Good Earth". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Simone Simon "Seventh Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"They Gave Him a Gun." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anathasbram". Daily at usual time.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS
The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday), at Wilson College, Chowpatty, in the Junior B. A. Class (No. III 10), when Mr. P. G. Naik, Life-Worker, Social Service League, will deliver a lecture on "Vigilance and Rescue Work" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

'G' WARD RECEPTION TO SENAPATI BAPAT
The Hon. Secretary of the 'G' Ward D.C.C. writes:—
Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the Compound of Palan Sojpal Building, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar to accord public reception to "Senapati Bapat". The public are earnestly requested to be present.
Mr. I. S. Patel will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 29th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 2nd September.
The "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

PUBLIC LECTURE AND SHAH NAMEH READING
Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall today (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will speak on "Immortality and Eternal Joy Man's Heritage" and Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla Advocate will give a Reading from original Shah Nameh and relate the episode in Gujarati. Ervad Kaikhusru M. Kutar will preside.

ALL INDIA KISAN DAY IN BOMBAY
Under the auspices of the Kisan Propaganda Committee, Bombay (B. P. T. U. C.) G.K.U., B.B and C.I. and G.I.P. Unions, the All India Kisan Day will be observed in Bombay to-morrow (Sept 1) to emphasise the demands of the peasantry regarding revenue and rent reduction, debt moratorium etc. The day will be observed to press on the Congress Ministry the necessity of urgent relief to the peasantry in the Congress provinces.
Meetings will be held at 5-30 p.m. at Lal Baug and Northbrook Gardens Messrs. Indulal Yagnik, B. T. Ranadive, R.S. Nimbkar, J. Bukhari and others will address the meeting.

LATE DR. JAYASWAL
The Karnataka Historical Research Society at its meeting passed a condolence resolution touching the death of the "great and distinguished oriental scholar Dr. K. P. Jayaswal M. A. (Oxon). Ph. D. (Patna). In him India has lost a Scholar of International merit and a rare devotee to the cause of Research."

MUSLIM LEAGUE IN ASSAM

Abdul Aziz Ansari's Efforts

SHILLONG, Aug. 30.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Ansari, member. Bengal Presidency Muslim League Parliamentary Board, addressed a gathering of members of the Muslim League Party the United Muslim Party and the Assam Valley Muslim Party of the Assam Legislative Assembly yesterday. Shamsul-Lema Waheed Education Minister, Messrs, Aly Hyderkhan, Minister for Agriculture, Abdul Matin Choudhry leader. Muslim League Party Munawar Ali, leader. United Muslim Party, and other Muslim members of the Assembly attended.
Mr. Ansari eloquently appealed to them to form one Muslim Party under the banner of the All-India Muslim League. In response to his appeal Muslim members unanimously signed the creed of the All-India Muslim League and formed a Provincial Muslim League Party to work inside the Assembly and outside.—A.P.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED ON POLICE REPORT

High Court Upholds Magistrate's Order

Mr. Justice Sen and Mr. Justice Norman at the High Court heard the petition of one Haridas Naranji against the order of the Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court, dismissing his complaint against a woman on charges of theft and misappropriation.
It appeared that in December last the petitioner had lodged a complaint with the Maharbawdi Police that the woman had committed theft of jewellery from his residence. The Police then arrested the woman and after several remands reported to the Magistrate that there was no evidence which would justify them in proceeding with the case against her. The Magistrate thereupon discharged the woman.
PRIVATE COMPLAINT
The petitioner then filed a private complaint against the woman in respect of the same charges before the same Magistrate, who referred the case to the police. On their report he dismissed the complaint.
Against this order, the petitioner came to the High Court.
It was argued by Mr. G. C. O'Gorman on behalf of the petitioner that the Magistrate was not justified in dismissing the complaint without hearing the complainant who was in a position to refute the police report.
JUDGMENT
In their judgment their Lordships observed that under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code a Magistrate had powers to use his discretion before proceeding with the case. In the present case their Lordships were satisfied that the Magistrate had carefully gone through the police report and that he had not misused his discretion in making the order that he did.
Their Lordships dismissed the petition.

JUSTICE WADIA'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

Plea For Closer Contact With Professors

About 150 covers were laid for the annual dinner of the Students' Union of the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, which came off on Monday. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia of the Bombay High Court was the chief guest of honour.
After dinner speeches were delivered by the past and present students of the Union.
Mr. Justice Wadia, in a few informal remarks, congratulated the organisers in bringing about contact between professors and the students by organising such dinners and also by means of tours. Contact required a little sympathy, love and fellow-feeling between the professors and the students. It was his experience, when he was the Principal of the Law College, to come across students, who would always think, dream and speak of examinations. Could not Universities devise some ways and means to make students rise above such pettiness, he asked.
Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, also spoke.
After the singing of "Vande Matram"—all standing—the gathering dispersed.

ADMISSION TO DEHRA DUN ACADEMY

18 Successful Candidates Enrolled In 'Varsity Training Corps

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:
The following is an extract from the report of the Interview and Record Board of the examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, held in March last:—
"In all 18 successful candidates, apart from those attending schools where no such facilities exist, had been enrolled in the University Training Corps or other similar military training units. Only 3 candidates, who might have joined such units but failed to do so, succeeded in obtaining a qualifying mark. A number of candidates, who had failed to join the University Training Corps, still complained that their practical training in Science subjects at their colleges interfered with their University Training Corps drill, but in some of these cases it appeared to the Board that this was an excuse offered by the candidates for their failure to join the University Training Corps rather than a real obstacle.
Nevertheless, the Board think that, if possible, further attempts should be made to persuade those colleges and universities at which the difficulty complained of does occur to see that facilities for joining the University Training Corps are provided for Science students who wish to join the Army as their career.
"The Board noticed with some surprise, the lack of knowledge displayed by a large number of candidates of the particular branch of the Army for which they said they would like to elect, if successful in obtaining entrance to the Indian Military Academy. For example, candidates were strangely ignorant of the organisation of Cavalry Units and had only the haziest ideas of the functions of the Royal Engineers or the Royal Artillery.
"Taken as a whole, the results of the interview again prove conclusively the advantage which candidates obtain from attending one of the schools definitely catering for a military education."

OVERBRIDGE FOR DHARAVI

Citizens' Memorial To Government

The following petition has been addressed to the Governor of Bombay, through Mr. B G Kher, Chief Minister, signed by many petitioners of the Dharavi Island urging the construction of an over-bridge in the Dharavi Island.
In the course of their memorial, the petitioners state:—
"We, the poor agriculturists, residents and fisher-folks of various castes and creeds of the Dharavi Island, most respectfully place this humble petition before Your Excellency for your kind and sympathetic consideration.
"We beg to say that Government and the public bodies who are interested in the welfare of the poor, are favourably disposed towards the improvement of the suburbs, by giving the people various amenities. Therefore, a great improvement would be effected by constructing a Bridge over the Creek in the Dharavi Island, which would be a great boon to the people there, especially to the poor agriculturists.
The income of the Island is about Rs. 1,00,000 which the Government receive from various sources, but, unfortunately, the Island receives hardly any benefit in return.
The cost of the Bridge, as estimated by Government then, was Rs. 1,38,000. Now it will be much less. If the Government cannot find their way to finance the Scheme, we assure Your Excellency that, if favourable terms are offered by the Government, any Syndicate, Directors of Road Development, or Philanthropic gentleman, will be prepared to undertake the venture. We also assure Your Excellency that Government would not suffer financially, if the public were to take up the scheme, as then it would be arranged that Government should receive certain sums of money from the licence fees of Gorai and Manori ferries. Besides the people of Dnaravi Island are quite prepared to pay reasonable toll to pass over the Bridge, as it would free them from many a hardship they are now subject to.

PLIGHT OF ORISSA FLOOD VICTIMS

Need For Immediate Relief

The Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission Flood Relief, Orissa, writes:—
"From the weekly report of our workers, we learn that the condition continues to be very bad, though the water has subsided.
In some villages the immediate need is but building as the miseries of the people are great for want of any shelter in this rainy season. Condition of the backward classes especially at Delang is worst and for them our workers have already erected a few huts. At both the centres the sufferers amongst the middle classes are almost determined to starve to death rather than accept doles for fear of loosing their caste and nonour. With great persuasion our Sannyasins have induced some of them to accept relief privately. Villages and paddy fields near enbankments, washed away by strong currents, have been covered by sand deposits where further cultivation will not be possible. Labour is also very scarce. Many have sold out their livestock to save themselves from starvation.
It is also becoming difficult to procure pure drinking water. Reports of various diseases are forthcoming The country thus presents a grim picture of misery and destruction. The problem is, no doubt, vast. The Mission, however, with its poor resources is trying to alleviate the distress of some of these helpless countrymen We, therefore, appeal in the name of suffering humanity to all, for immediate help specially for hut reconstruction which is urgently needed. Contributions will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged from any of the following addresses:—1. The President, Ramakrishna Mission. P. O. Balur Math, District Howrah. 2. The Manager, Advaita Asnram, 4, Wellington Lane, Calcutta. 3. The Manager, Udbodhan, 1, Mukherjee Lane, Raghbazaar. Calcutta.

MOTOR-DRIVERS SUPPORT CONGRESS

Decision To Send Deputation To Police Commissioner

The Secretary, Bombay Private Motor-Drivers' Union, writes:—
An impassioned plea to join the Congress and fight for their rights was made by Mr. Achyutrao Patwardhan, member of the Working Committee of the Congress, at a meeting of the private motor-drivers held under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor-Drivers' Union on Saturday night at Jinnah Hall.
Mr. M. R. Masani, the Vice-President of the Union presided and a large number of drivers attended the meeting.

STRENGTHEN UNION.

Mr. Masani stated that it had been decided to start a "study circle" for the benefit of the members and their friends and Mr. Yusuf Meherally would inaugurate the same on Monday, 6th September, at 9 p.m. A deputation to the Commissioner of Police to ventilate their grievances and suggest remedies was also announced. He called upon the drivers who have not joined the Union so far, to join the same without delay and make it the most powerful Union in Bombay.

Mr. Patwardhan expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the Union during a short space of 10 months and explaining the benefits of the Union called upon all drivers to join and strengthen the Union to fight for their just and legitimate demands regarding minimum salary, hours of work, holiday with pay, etc. He appealed to the employers to treat their drivers, with sympathy and as human beings.

BENEFITS OF CO-OP.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas explained the salient features of the Co-operative Credit Society, which the Union intended to start, and showed how it would prevent the members from falling into the clutches of Marwari and Pathan money-lenders.
The following resolutions moved by Messrs. Ramchandra Sonu and Luxman Gurkha were adopted unanimously.
This meeting appeals to all members of the Union and other motor-drivers to enrol themselves as members of the Indian National Congress.

This meeting places on record its support to the Congress Cabinet and expresses the hope that they will show their sympathy for the motor-drivers of Bombay and give early redress to their grievances.
DEPUTATION TO POLICE CHIEF.
This meeting welcomes the decision of the Executive Committee to send a deputation to the Commissioner of Police to ventilate the grievances of the motor-drivers and requests the Commissioner of Police to accede to the just and legitimate demands that will be put by the deputation on behalf of the motor-drivers of Bombay.

LENTIN'S COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY

The third and the last day of celebration of the 40th anniversary of Lentin's Commercial College was performed by Dr. S. Hudlikar, Principal, Balak Educational High School, Matunga, on Saturday last. There was a re-union of past and present students who congratulated its founder, Prof. D. R. Lentin, who has spent 40 years in the service of the students' world.

Prof Hudlikar paid a tribute to the institution and Prof. D. R. Lentin, who despite his years still maintained a happy smile. Educationists throughout India had a sacred duty to perform in showing the new light to our youth and inspiring them by educating them along new lines and new methods to meet the growing needs of the country.

Many letters of tribute and congratulations from many quarters, and a short history of the institution—how it grew from a humble beginnings long ago in the 90's, to its present position having trained almost an army of over 80,000 students during its existence—were read
An address was presented to Prof. D. R. Lentin and after light refreshments the meeting dispersed.

CORRECTION

A reference to the report in the "Sunday Chronicle" regarding the suspension or an Inspector of the City Police, the management of the Roxy Cinema inform us that the sum paid to the Inspector was paid to him in the Lamington Road Police Station and not at the theatre as stated.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)
Sunday saw the concluding matches in the Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Tournament organised under the auspices of the Bandra Gymkhana.
The pavilion was crowded with members and badminton fans. Mr. J. F. Pereira presided and Mrs. Pereira distributed the prizes.
This year champions are:—
Mens Singles "A": R. A. D'Silva. Runner-up: H. Ribeiro. Men's Singles "B": L. R. Pereira. Runner-up: N. Amrith Rao. Women's Singles: Mrs. Kerr. Runner-up: Miss F. Talyarkhan. Women's Doubles: Miss F. Talyarkhan and Miss F. Vachha. Runners-up: Miss Vajifdar and Miss Dadyburjor. Men's Doubles: R. A. D'Silva and H. Ribiero. Runners-up: J. Vimadalal and R. N. Kanga. Mixed Doubles: K. M. Rangnekar and Miss P. D'Lima. Runners-up: J Vimadalal and Miss F. Vaccha.
"TIMES" C. C. TROUNCED.
On Sunday, St. Andrew's High School, ground, Bandra, was crowded with cricket fans who came from different parts of the suburbs to witness a full day's cricket fixture between the Bandra Gymkhana and the "Times of India" Cricket Club.
Bandra Gymkhana batting first put up a strong first wicket partnership which carried the score to three figures right up to lunch time. After putting up a score of 205 runs for 7 wickets, the Gymkhana put in the pressmen to bat. O. Gonsalves, J. Pinto and T. D'Monte contributing 72, 57 and 28 runs respectively.
The Pressmen fared very poorly and the whole side was skittled out for 109 runs. The highest scorers being A. F. Almeida and Burkul who scored 27 and 24 runs respectively.
ANDHERI LANDLORDS' OPPOSITION.
On Sunday at a special meeting of the Drainage Committee of the Parle Municipality the views of three public associations of Vile Parle, namely, the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, the Propertyholders' Association and the Vile Parle Resident's were expressed by representatives of these associations on the proposed drainage scheme.
With Mr. G. R. Desai in the chair the meeting at the outset heard the views of Mr. Gore, the drainage expert, as to the cost of the whole scheme and the recurring liability to the Municipality on account of drainage.
Mr. Jog on behalf of the Propertyholder's Association and the Lokmanya Seva Sangh then read a lengthy statement giving the views of the two Associations. The statement dwelt on the total taxation, both house and water charges that would be levied after installing the drainage plant and in their opinion there would be no landlord willing to pay such a heavy tax, which, according to Mr. Gore, will not be less than 30 per cent.
Mr. C. D. Bartiwalla, spoke on behalf of Andheri, and agreed with the view-point expressed in the statement read by Mr. Jog and said that Andheri would be willing to be divorced from Vile Parle on this issue.
On this a member suggested that as Andheri was not able to pay for drainage, a scheme should be drawn up for Vile Parle alone, but the objection to this suggestion was that the cost of such a scheme would be heavy and would, therefore, meet with opposition from the residents of Vile Parle too.
Mr. Desai then inquired of the representatives of the Suburban Congress Committee had anything to say on the matter. To which Mr. R. N. Mehta, the President of the Congress Committee, replied that as the Congress Committee had not as yet considered the question, its views would be communicated to the chairman on a later date.

"KESARI" DEFAMATION CASE

Prof. N. R. Phatak Cross-Examined

(From Our Correspondent)
PANVEL: August 28
The next hearing of the defamation suit filed by Mr. T. N. Bedekar, local Congress leader against Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Editor, "Kesari", Poona, was fixed as September 16, after Mr. Bedekar and Prof. N. R. Phatak were examined.
On Thursday Mr. Bedekar was examined by Mr. G. H. Patwardhan, Counsel for "Kesari". The answers given by Mr. Bedekar summed up his career as an advocate and a Congress worker.
On Friday Prof. N. R. Phatak of Ramnarain Ruia College and till recently member of the "Nawa Kal" staff was examined by Mr. Bedekar's counsel and cross-examined by Counsel for "Kesari". Mr. Phatak expressed the opinion that the comments made by "Kesari" on a piece of news which subsequently came to be known as unfounded and incorrect were calculated to lower Mr. Bedekar in public examination, both as an advocate and as a responsible publicist.
On September 16, Mr. Bedekar's cross-examination will be continued.

SUPPORT FOR LABOUR DEMANDS

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY MEETING

To-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. at Ferguson Road (rather), a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party to support the Labour demands of the workers and to call upon them to enroll as members of the Congress.
Mr. Purshotam Trikumdas will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. Mahadeshwar, Narayanswami, Asoka Mehta, and Rajeherkar.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1937

COASTAL TRAFFIC

The Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, at its meeting on Sunday decided to support Sir A. H. Ghuznavi's Bill relating to the control of coastal traffic, the debate on which will be resumed in the Assembly on Thursday next. Before considering the prospects of the Bill and Government's duty towards it we must note its scope and its past history. The Bill was introduced in April 1936 in the Assembly by Sir A. H. Ghuznavi and in the Council of State by Mr. P. N. Sapru. In the latter House it got to the second reading stage in September of that year but the question was needlessly put off on an amendment moved by the Commerce Secretary that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion by 31st January 1937. In the meantime the Council of State having been dissolved, the Bill lapsed and Mr. Sapru had to introduce in the new Council in April 1937 a fresh revised Bill, which will come up for consideration next month. Sir A. H. Ghuznavi's Bill in the Assembly reached its second reading stage at the last Delhi session and the discussion thereon will be resumed on Thursday.

A Modest Measure

The Bill is extremely modest. Its main section provides as follows: "When the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied from a complaint, report or otherwise that unfair competition exists in the coastal traffic of British India or the continent of India, by the lowering of the usual rates of fare or freight or by the grant of rebates or other concessions in any way whatsoever, it shall, subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act, be lawful for him to prescribe, from time to time, by rules published in the *Gazette of India*, the minimum rates of fare or freight between any ports in India or to prohibit by notification published in the said Gazette the grant of any rebate or concession which in his opinion amounts to unfair competition." The Bill is much milder than the old just but unsuccessful attempt to reserve Indian coastal traffic to Indian shipping. There is no racial discrimination here. It only empowers the Governor-General-in-Council to control coastal traffic in the interests of Indian shipping against unfair competition. The need for such control is obvious and has recently been brought home to all by the advent of even non-Empire ships in the coastal traffic. As the statement of Objects and Reasons points out, a well-established powerful Company engaged in coastal traffic can easily put a new venture out of action by unfair competition, e.g., rate-cutting, grant of rebates, etc. Moreover, the fear of unfair competition deters Indian capital being invested in coastal shipping. If the Governor-General-in-Council be given power to prevent such competition, the fear will be largely allayed and a new line of commercial activity may be opened out to Indians.

Government Must Support It

A Bill like this is bound to receive the support of all elected Indian members, though many of them justly feel that merely giving the Governor-General-in-Council the power to control coastal shipping does not go far enough to safeguard the interests of Indian shipping. But the British vested interests are hostile to it partly because they do not like their dominant position being in the least affected by the Government under the influence of public opinion. They have an uneasy conscience in the matter and fear that even the bureaucratic Government may yield to the public demand. So we do not expect that the European Group will support the Bill. What will the Government do? So far they have not expressed any opinion on the subject, but they have been definitely committed to the main object of the Bill. Lord Irwin, addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta on 17th December, 1929, sympathised with the desire that "India should have its mercantile marine and that mercantile marine should be officered as well as manned by Indians." Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, when he was officiating as Commerce Member in 1932 made the following statement of Government policy:—"Government are particularly anxious to facilitate the growth and expansion of coastal trade of India in so far as that coastal trade is operated by Indian agencies and through the instrumentality of Indian capital." Government will be stultifying themselves in a most suspicious manner if they now oppose a Bill which only gives themselves the power to control Indian coastal traffic fairly in the interests of India.

The Only Response

The news regarding the suspension of the hunger-strike by the Andamans prisoners has, we have no doubt, been received with the greatest relief throughout the country. The numerous appeals from high and low, though they failed to influence the Government's adamantine attitude, have had a gratifying response from the hunger-strikers, and have thus averted in the very nick of time what might have developed into a first-class national tragedy. The hunger-strike, far from being infructuous, has focussed public attention not only upon the immediate grievances of the political prisoners incarcerated in the Andamans, but upon the basic issue of the Andamans penal settlement itself. The young men will not have gone through their fiery ordeal in vain if their suffering ultimately succeeds in closing the Andamans purgatory altogether. The system of "Kala Pani (Black Waters), as it is popularly known, is, indeed, repugnant to our modern conception of justice and humanity, and Indian opinion is now emphatically opposed to this barbaric practice.

The immediate issue is, however, regarding the repatriation of the prisoners concerned. Now that the fetish of discipline is amply vindicated, it is to be hoped that Government will lose no time in reconsidering the situation. Let them beware against the cheap feeling of smug elation at the turn of events. Let them rather take a far-sighted view and bow to popular will in good time. The understanding to repatriate the prisoners if they gave up their "coercive" methods, has been at least, indirectly implied on the part both of the Central and the Bengal Governments. Let them now stop the pleasant pastime of shifting the responsibility from each other's shoulders, and arrive at a statesmanlike decision. Public opinion in India will never rest satisfied until each and every political prisoner is repatriated to his particular province. It is, in fact, a point of honour with the Congress leaders, whose persuasion has mainly succeeded in securing the suspension of the strike, to see that this grievance is redressed. The entire nation is, therefore, awaiting with keen anxiety Government's response: repatriation is, of course, the only immediate response which will satisfy the country. But if Government have any statesmanship in them they would soon release all these prisoners as well as the detenus.

Sino-Soviet Pact

While the Japanese reply to the British Note is being awaited with keen interest all the world over, the Sino-Soviet pact of non-aggression claims international attention. Described by a Chinese spokesman as "the beginning of collective security of countries of the Pacific", the agreement denounces war as an instrument of national policy but if either of the contracting parties is subjected to aggression the other undertakes **not to render assistance to the aggressors.** The pact itself is thus negative in character and innocuous enough though the Japanese newspapers hint at "secret military clauses" about the supply of Russian arms and aeroplanes to China. Japan's anxiety and "grave mistrust" are not difficult to understand but the Japanese ought to realize that it is their own aggressive activities which have brought the two erstwhile enemies together. Indeed, it is more likely that this Sino-Soviet Pact will be the prelude to the recognition of Soviet China by Nanking. Japan would then have to deal with a formidable alliance.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA

Defects Of State Control

(BY N. H. PANDIA.)

The history of broadcasting in India may be studied with some advantage in reference to the relative advantages and disadvantages of State Control. In or about the year 1930, the Government of India took over Indian broadcasting service from a private company. There was a great flourish of the signal service broadcasting was expected to render to the illiterate agriculturist. It was forgotten that India is a poor country and manufactures no wireless sets and the import duty levied on them is as much as 50 per cent. In April 1935, Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, allotted a sum of 20 lakhs for capital expenditure on the development of broadcasting and a year later added a further 20 lakhs.

Case Against Official Control.

It is now generally admitted that the enterprise has failed to reach its objective. In a leading article in the "Times" of July 28 last, it is admitted that its growth has been and is being stunted by its entire dependence on Government. It says, "the chief obstacle both to an increased demand for wireless broadcasting and to its extension lies in its absolute control by the Government of India." The further observations of the journal on the subject are highly interesting and instructive. "It is conducted through Government channels and in accordance with rules and regulations necessarily incompatible with the the prompt decisions and alert and flexible management which are the conditions of its efficiency. State management tends to stifle initiative, to multiply routine correspondence, and to warp the development of a young service by wrapping it in interminable swaddling clothes of red tape. Another difficulty arises from the official character of the personnel. And, last but not least, the complete official control of Indian broadcasting must make it suspect to the public. However much an Administration may profess to welcome criticism it cannot be expected to encourage one of its Departments to criticize. Any complete and permanent control of Indian broadcasting by the Central Government is bound sooner or later to cause it to be mistrusted. The Government of India are pledged not to use broadcasting for political propaganda, but this, is more easily said than done, and in the Indian conditions of the day it is hard to dissociate almost any current topic from politics.' As its correspondent points out, "it is hard to imagine any talk whether it be a review of fiction or a dissertation on "rural uplift," which could not be impugned—perhaps by a stretch of the imagination—as having a political or communal twist."

Russian Example.

Under these circumstances, The "Times" is forced to suggest to Government to copy the example of—Russia. It says, "the example of Russia, where even vaster distances, worse communications, and an equal confusion of tongues have not prevented the Soviet Government from bringing broadcasting into the daily lives of its subjects, to an extent never even imagined a decade ago, is an object lesson to doubters."

The journal therefore suggests that the control of Indian broadcasting should be early transferred from the Government to an independent corporation of officials and non-officials established on lines similar to those of the B.B.C. It now finds that "Central Advisory Boards of officials and on-officials are well known in India" and is convinced that "there is no reason to apprehend any really serious obstacle to the formation of such a body."

Plea For Joint Boards.

Apropos this subject, the following observations by Sir Ralph Wedgwood, in regard to railways are no less interesting:—"The history of State management in India is not encouraging, and it seems clear that present methods are unsatisfactory. They tend to cramp initiative, they impose complicated regulations, and they involve an immense amount of routine correspondence. The inspection and supervision which are thought necessary in connection with the collection and expenditure of public money divert attention of officers from work of greater importance."

From the foregoing it would appear that State Control is not at all times and under all circumstances, a successful experiment. A better and more hopeful method would seem to be for Government to work in co-operation with the people's representatives, through joint boards.

MUSLIMS AND THE CONGRESS

II

Where True Safeguards Lie

By Husain Badruddin Tyebji

The Muslim League, judged by their creed, manifesto, pledge and programme, thus started with every hope, that they would co-operate with the Indian National Congress.

The fact that the men with reactionary and conservative history had all joined them created some apprehension. It may have been that times had changed, or a great leader had triumphed. Might it be that they had embraced him and made him a prisoner?

The world watched events.

The first was an episode in the elections, when addressing the constituencies, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: "There were really two parties in this country, of the Rulers and the Ruled—those who had the power and those who sought it. All other parties must line up with them." This was a splendid opportunity for the Muslim League, to say "Yes, we too are patriots, lovers of our country, and in all national questions, we shall line up with you. We have apprehensions, real or imaginary, but those are between us and the Hindus, and the Indian National Congress must help to settle them up." Unfortunately the reply was that the Musalmans were a "third party," they would not line up with them, but against them. In a division there are only two parties, the "ayes" and the "noes". A third party under such circumstances, acts the part, perilously like that of the traitor, betraying the nation, thwarting and obstructing it,—siding with the only opposing force, the party of the Government. If Pandit Jawaharlal had said that the Muslim League acted the part of a "third party" it should have been regarded as a mortal insult. But Mr. Jinnah resented that his was not called a "third party" and he severely criticised Pandit Jawaharlal, like a presumptuous junior at the Bar, and took him to task for his 'flippant criticism, 'incoherent statement', and his 'airy fashion,' questioned him where "this great fighter" was on this occasion and on that, and whether he knew this or that, forgetting altogether, the dignity of his new position, as ambassador of the Musalmans, and wholly oblivious, too, that he was attacking a darling of the country, with whom he was to collaborate, for the negotiation entrusted to him, and every insult, or slight to him, would be resented by the people for whom he had made such great sacrifices, and who loved him.

Jinnah Opposed Hartal

Soon after, a 'Hartal' was organised by the Indian National Congress on the 1st of April last, as a demonstration, to protest against the New Constitution, the pages of which the Muslim League was to tear to pieces, page by page, as the permanent President, Mr. Jinnah, had declared. This was a splendid opportunity to put into effect his profession: "We are ready and willing to co-operate with any group of a progressive and independent nature, provided its programme approximately correspond with that of our own." But the leader seized the opportunity to demonstrate that he could not be relied upon to co-operate, and published an announcement, that Musalmans should not participate in the National demonstration for two reasons:—(1) The Hartal was inconsistent with the policy of the League, (2) it entailed loss to traders, and was generally harmful.

Jinnah-Rajen Babu Formula

Again it appeared that sometime in January 1935, Mr. Jinnah was in communication with the then President of the Indian National Congress, Babu Rajendra Prasad, and for four or five weeks had attempted to reach a 'formula,' which, with gifts and safeguards, might disarm hostilities, and induce the Musalmans to make common cause with the Indian National Congress, in the fight for freedom. The negotiations had been dropped, and by mutual consent, were announced to have been so dropped without blame to either party. Two years thereafter, Mr. Jinnah protested that he had wasted four to five weeks over negotiations and "tried to arrive at a settlement with the Hindus, but leaving aside the Hindu Maha Sabha Leaders, the Congress leaders were not prepared to agree to the terms of the settlement in 1935". Babu Rajendra Prasad instantly repudiated the allegation and said that he had consulted the leaders of the Congress at that time, that they were prepared to accept the formula then, and he was prepared now as he was then, to undertake that the Indian National Congress would pass a resolution to accept it. Much illuminating discussion has taken place, but at the end of it all, whereas Babu Rajendra Prasad sticks to his undertaking, the President of the League is adamant and, his position is: "Let the Congress pass the resolution, and he will, without delay, place it before the Muslim League, but there is not a word there, that he will then undertake acceptance by the Muslim League, nor even that he will himself support it. He will not descend to argument or take sides, his task: merely to decree.

League's Failure

It is unfortunate, indeed, that Mr. Jinnah does not use his great abilities and the enormous power and influence he possesses for cutting short the disputes between the Musalmans and Hindus, which have gone on so long. Experience of many wise men would dictate a policy of give and take, of reconciliation, and that, most especially, with the Hindus, with whom the Musalmans have to live now, and in the future.

If there is a misunderstanding, surely the negotiations should be resumed with readiness, patience and good will, and the messenger should not be driven off the field, so that it may be difficult for him to attempt to grasp his hand again. The President of the League must never drop the robes of an ambassador, which may be difficult to put on, and may not fit him, and certainly must not put on the gloves of a prize fighter, to give effective blows to gain glory and applause of his followers.

The net result, so far, of the activities of the Muslim League to the Musalman community, is that they are as far from the realisation of their true objects as ever before, and "promotion of friendship and union with other communities," which is the professed creed of the League, is not advanced, but retarded.

This policy is pursued when millions of our people are dying, there is no employment for them, industry and commerce are suffering, and Muslim institutions, their culture and language, Urdu, Persian and Arabic are languishing, their scholars begging for bread, and the greatest remedy to these, is Unity.

If the Nation was united and strong, we could have been of help in the past, and if need be, now, to Turkey, to Iran, to Morocco, to Tripoli, to Syria or Iraq.

(Continued on page 9 Col 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE BRITISH NOTE

"Studious Moderation" has been recognised by the English press as the keynote of the British protest to Japan against the outrage on Sir Knatchbull-Hugessen, the Ambassador in China. Less friendly observers would see in the terms of the Note a definite fear of provoking Japan too much and anxiety to avoid any possibility of the relations between two countries being seriously strained. There is no hint of reprisals or even of indemnity and the severe condemnation of attack on non-combatants notwithstanding, there are sufficient loop-holes in the Note for Japan to escape through with a mild apology. The charge that Chinese 'planes are operating with the Japanese insignia—a rather crude and belated attempt of some Japanese spokesman—indicates a possible line of defence which Japan might adopt. But in view of earlier statements made by Japanese officials referring to the small size of the Union Jack on the car and the possibility of a visual mistake, such a defence, if offered, would be blatant hypocrisy. Or have the Japanese Government a more ingenious explanation up their sleeve?

HARIPUR CONGRESS SESSION.

The people of Gujerat seem determined to make the Haripur session of the Congress a model one. Even before the 1st of August the Reception Committee was over 1,000 strong. It has now appointed a strong Executive Committee with Durbar Saheb Gopaldas Desai as Chairman, Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai as General Secretary and many tried workers as other office-bearers. The Committee will, of course, have at its disposal the advice and guidance of Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai even in matters of detail. The Sardar is already busy persuading the villagers to make the necessary arrangements for the due supply of milk and milk products during the session. The Reception Committee will, we are confident, see to it that every feature of the session is an object-lesson to all those interested in organizing conferences, large or small.

LEARNING THROUGH DOING

In recent numbers of "Harijan" Gandhiji has suggested some thought-provoking ways of cheapening elementary education and of co-ordinating literary instruction with training in handicrafts. In the current number he assures all concerned that his scheme will not in the least prejudice the spread of literacy and says: "If the schools of my conception ever come into being, I make bold to say that they will vie with the most advanced schools in quickness, so far as reading is concerned, and even writing, if it is common ground that the writing must be correct and not incorrect, as it now is in the vast majority of cases". The prospect that Gandhiji pictures is so attractive that we very much wish that, whether or not the educationists he is consulting approve of his scheme or any provincial Governments take it up, he should start a model school or schools in his own village and work out his scheme in its entirety. The experience gained there will be most valuable in working out the details of his scheme.

SIX CRORES!

While most inconvenient interpellations are disposed of by the stock formula, "The Government do not think it is in public interest to supply the information", sometimes one does get useful information from the replies of Government spokesmen in the Central Assembly. In response to a question by Sardar Mangal Singh, Sir James Grigg replied that the expenditure on the British portion of the Army in India was estimated at twelve crores annually. On a further question he confessed that more than half of this expenditure could be saved if the British regiments were replaced by Indian nationals. We are not sure if the estimate is not much below the actual figure. However, hardly any comment is necessary. It is easy to imagine the value of six crores to a poor country like India where even a petty sum of one crore is grudgingly sanctioned for the all-important work of rural reconstruction.

NEW TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

The Trade Disputes Act Amendment Bill has been referred to a Select Committee and it is to be hoped that it will be so amended by the Committee as to promote industrial peace and particularly to safeguard the legitimate interests of workers and their constitutional right to strike. Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Prof. Ranga stated in the Assembly that Clause 8 of the Bill was calculated to crush Labour organisation and would not succeed in promoting industrial peace. As Mr. Gadgil pointed out, even the Labour Commissioner with the Government of Bombay described the Bill as an absolutely useless measure. The Select Committee should not submit its report till it has considered the views of the new Provincial Governments on the Bill.

WITHOUT COMMENT.

"As Italy defied the world with her African undertaking she now defies it with her Legionaries in Spain. No other people, whatever its sympathies and interests in the Spanish Civil war, has sent so many soldiers there as Italy."

—Italian paper.

* * *

The British Note to Japan on the Knatchbull-Hugessen incident holds an attack on non-combatants as "inexcusable," "illegal" and "inhuman."

The murder of thousands of Chinese peasants, townsfolk and others without even the formality of a declaration of war is, of course, excusable, legal and human!

* * *

According to a Tokio message "the British Note is dismissed in a brief paragraph in the morning papers."

Literally adding insult to injury?

* * *

Good old Bori Bunder can, by no stretch of imagination, be accused of suffering from moral fervour. Such an editorial outburst, provoked by gloomy prospects of prohibition, is, therefore, excusable:—

"That is the worst of importing too much genuine or spurious moral fervour into politics. It makes people stubborn, blind to realities, fills them with futile enthusiasms and over-powers them with gushing sentimentality."

Indeed, let us all pray Bori Bunder never suffers from moral fervour—genuine or spurious!

* * *

For sheer originality of argument read this—also from the editorial columns of Bori Bunder:

"Among the prohibitionists room must also be found for those who include among their motives the vain expectation that Europeans will decamp from India if they are unable to get at a whisky bottle."

* * *

Whether Europeans will decamp or not when prohibition comes, their sense of humour appears to be decamping already.

* * *

Not to be outdone by the parent Bori Bunder Minor, too, has pronounced on the subject:—

"The more deeply one considers the Bombay Government's proposal to introduce Prohibition into this Presidency the deeper grows the conviction that it is likely to prove a most wasteful and eventually futile endeavour."

Then we suggest juveniles avoid going too "deeply" in such matters or conviction would grow not only "deeper" but also more effervescent!

* * *

B. B. Minor further observes.—

"As a matter of fact the mass of those in whose interests the Congress professes to be planning Prohibition are definitely not habitually addicted to drink."

If that is so, why worry?

But if it is any consolation to our confrere we can state that the Congress is equally solicitous of the interests of those "habitually addicted to drink."

* * *

Mr. George Lansbury, Britain's unofficial "peace ambassador" who recently interviewed Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, is planning another tour in the course of which he will meet the Presidents of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

He would not, however, visit General Franco and Prince Konoye, the Japanese General, until they have completed their respective present Peace missions.

* * *

The "Congress of Germans Living Abroad" is meeting in Stuttgart with an attendance of 10,000.

The gathering, of course, would have been livelier if it included the many more "Germans living abroad"—and glad to be out of Naziland.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(1) The 'plane which "accidentally" fired at the British Ambassador near Shanghai really belonged to the Nanking forces camouflaged under a Japanese insignia—at least that is what a Japanese spokesman wants us to believe.

(2) The Hitler-Mussolini meeting arranged for next month would be a purely private affair and the two Dictators would exchange war-time experiences over a meal of macaroni and Francfort sausages.

(3) The Law Member to the Government of India always keeps Indian insurance interests in the forefront—to hide the foreign insurance interests which are at the back of his mind.

Russian Planes For China?

Japan Upset By Soviet Pact

Army Chiefs Perturbed At Attitude Of Powers

TOKIO, Aug. 30.

The Sino-Soviet Non-aggression Pact announced yesterday is viewed with grave mistrust in Japan, according to a Japanese foreign office spokesman.

It is believed that the Soviet will supply China arms "in the same manner as supplied to the Spanish loyalists".

The Japanese state that it is learned that twenty Soviet 'planes left U. S. S. R. on August 14 for China.

The Army organ "Kokumin Shimbun" recalls the intimacy of Franco-Soviet relations and says that the way is being paved for traditional Anglo-American action.

The paper fears that the attitude of Britain, America, France and the Soviet towards Japan is assuming more serious proportions. —Reuter.

SOVIET TO RESIST ATTACK ON MONGOLIA

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.

The Foreign Office has published the text of the Sino-Soviet Pact without comment.

As regards the possible aid to China, all officials approached by "Reuter" refused to comment. Competent observers believe that the Red Army will act only in the event of an attack on Outer Mongolia with which the Soviet is bound by a Mutual Assistance Pact.

Soviet circles hail the Pact as another step in the cause of peace and believe that the Chinese objections to the Soviet-Mongolian Treaty have been removed.

The Soviet Union maintains a special army permanently stationed in the Far East, and it is estimated to consist of between 400 and 500 thousand. Whether any additional troops and equipment have been sent in the past few days is unknown here.—Reuter.

"CHINESE 'PLANE FLIES JAP. INSIGNIA"

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.

The charge that two Chinese 'planes are operating with the Japanese insignia on wings was made by a Japanese spokesman.

He said there was a possibility that they may "cause serious damage to non-combatants in the settlements in order to blame the Japanese aircraft".

Asked whether this charge could be linked with the attack on Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugessen he replied that investigations of the incident were not completed.—Reuter.

170 CHINESE KILLED

TOKIO, Aug. 29.

Over 170 dead including many soldiers aged between 15 and 17 were left on the battlefield by the Chinese in west Liangsiang, according to a Peiping message.

The Japanese landing party in Shanghai is reported to have repelled a six-hour Chinese attack, mopping up the enemy, the Japanese suffering only slight losses. —Reuter.

300 Chinese Non-Combatants Killed

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.

The Sino-Soviet Pact has caused some concern in Japanese quarters here, due to a fear that it may contain secret military clauses chiefly in respect of help by way of military supplies.

There is considerable fighting in and around Shanghai to-day and reports claim that 300 Chinese non-combatants have been killed during a one-hour air-raid of the Chinese areas in the north station sector.

Some delay is anticipated in a junction of the Japanese troops at Woosung with the naval landing party at Yangtsepoo. This suggests that the Japanese are encountering a stronger resistance than anticipated.

The Japanese spokesman admitted that the Chinese were holding out bravely in Woosung. He added that the Japanese lines in Shanghai area were generally unchanged apart from an advance in the eastern sector.

Japanese authorities state that Chinese snipers in Woosung fired at a Japanese hospital ship "Asahai Maru" wounding three male nurses.—Reuter.

JAPANESE INTERESTS TO BE HANDED OVER TO CHINESE

TSINGTAO, Aug. 30.

The possibility of a Sino-Japanese conflict at Tsingtao is believed to have been eliminated.

The Japanese authorities have decided to evacuate all Japanese men remaining in the city before the end of the month. Japanese interests will be handed over to Chinese authorities, similarly at Hankow.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE DISMISSED IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS

TOKIO, Aug. 30.

The British note is dismissed in a brief paragraph in the morning papers.

The terms of the note are not divulged.

The papers feature the Sino-Soviet Pact.

The Army organ "Kokumin Shimbun" declares "It is an indisputable fact that behind the Pact there are secret provisions tantamount to an offensive and defensive alliance. Therefore, it is inevitable that the Japanese-Soviet relations will be more exposed to friction in the future.—Reuter.

BRITISH PROTEST STUDIOUSLY MODERATE

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Studious moderation is the keynote of the British protest to Japan. The demands are considered to be of such a nature that they can be fulfilled without national humiliation.

It is a sufficient reproof that Japan should have rendered herself liable to receive such a note at all. There is no hint of reprisals and it is understood that the British Government have no further action in mind, should Japan fail to comply with the requests.

British circles consider that a refusal on the part of Japan will merely show to the world finally that she is a nation without respect for any international decencies.

In regard to the forecast that indemnity might be asked, it is the British Government's view that the issues are far too grave and wide for the matter to be made merely one of cash. It is felt that in an event of such outstanding and serious international importance, it will be undignified to make any claims for compensation.

No date has been fixed for the Japanese Government to be asked for a reply, but the British Government hope that a reply will be forthcoming without delay.

"MOST REASONABLE TERMS"

LONDON, Aug. 30.

British Note to Japan warmly commended in the press.

The "Times" says the terms of the Note will be approved by the public as just. No British Government could have asked for less in satisfaction for a shocking outrage. To have presented stiffer demands would have been to allow a well justified resentment to outrun reason.

Demands are reasonable and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Japanese Government will promptly and unequivocally give the required satisfaction.

Stressing that the real issue is that the attacked party are non-combatants the "Times" says the Note stands on no petty point of honour but for a fundamental principle, which cannot be allowed to lapse into disquietude.—Reuter.

APOLOGY MUST BE SPONTANEOUS

The "Daily Express" says that the Japanese Government will be wise to accept the Note and end a situation, which does not favour them.

The "News Chronicle" observes that the Note makes demands which any responsible government, careful of its honour, would have granted already.

FIRM BUT RESTRAINED

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Note is firm but restrained. The natural anticipation is that the Japanese Government will offer the satisfaction asked for. With regard to attacks on non-combatants the paper says that unless the doctrine generally accepted for warfare in land and sea can be extended to operations from the air, future conflicts between great nations must see the collapse of civilisation.

"RESTORE THE LEAGUE"

The "Daily Herald" remarks that the Note reveals the plight of the world without effective institutions of peace. British foreign policy should be directed to the restoration of the League of Nations.

The "Morning Post" declares that public opinion in England will fully endorse the terms of the Note. The Government could hardly have asked for less and perhaps it is a little surprising that they should have had to ask at all for what might so properly have been forthcoming spontaneously and immediately. We refuse to believe the British request will not receive a favourable response from the Japanese Government who cannot be unmindful of the age old amity between the two nations.—Reuter's Special.

HUGESSEN'S CONDITION BETTER

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.

A bulletin this morning states that Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugessen had a good night. His condition is definitely better. No further bulletins will be issued.

Major Gauntlett interviewed by Reuter said there was no further cause for anxiety, but the ambassador will be unable to attend business for a few days.—Reuter.

AMERICAN LINER BOMBED

SHANGHAI: August 30.

The 22,000-ton Dollar Line liner, "President Hoover," has been bombed and hit by four aeroplanes which power-dived on her. One passenger, Mr. Norman Harris, is missing and seven members of the crew have been injured, two seriously.

The attack was launched off the Yangtse Lightsnip 50 miles from Woosung and 20 miles from the shore. The vessel has been damaged above her waterline and is proceeding at full-speed to Kobe. Three passengers are also suffering from shock.

After being attacked, "President Hoover" sent out a wireless message for medical assistance. Her call was answered by the British warship "Cumberland", flagship of Vice-Admiral Little, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, which was five miles distant and immediately rushed to the scene.

The identity and nationality of the attacking aeroplanes have not yet been established.

No more American liners will call at Shanghai until peace is restored.

Chinese Confession

NANKING: The Chinese announce that "President Hoover" was accidentally bombed by the Chinese. She was lying very close to the Japanese transports.

American Denial

WASHINGTON: Admiral Yarnell, commanding the United States Asiatic Fleet, reports that she was lying at anchor two miles from the Yangtse lightship when she was hit.—Reuter.

"HANDS OFF CHINA"

Madras Protest Against Sending Indian Troops

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, August 30.

A meeting of the citizens of Madras was held this evening at the High Court beach under the auspices of the Congress Socialist and Madras Trade Union Congress to condemn the imperialist Japanese aggression in China.

Earlier in the day a big procession was taken out through the thoroughfares of the city with placards of slogans of "Hands off China" and "no Indian troops to China".

The meeting adopted a resolution emphatically condemning the action of the Government of India in sending two units of Indian army to China which will be used for imperialist purposes and the action of Sjt. Bhulabnai Desai and Mr. Satyamurthi in approving the decision of the Government of India to send troops to China in contravention of the resolution of the Congress at Lucknow and reiterated at Faizpur.

Jawahar Peeps Into Future

ADVICE TO STUDENTS

History Of Evolution Of Man Inspires Him With Hope

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, was given a rousing reception at the Kayastha Pathshala Intermediate College this evening. The hall of the college was packed to overflowing. The College Union presented the Congress President with a welcome address and purse containing Rs. 131.

Amidst thunderous cheers Pandit Jawaharlal rose to reply to the address and spoke in solemn tones. He said: "We have spent a great deal of our time. After some time we shall go away leaving the burden to you. It is a troublesome world, but you have to live here. How will you face it?"

Pandit Nehru said that he desired to peep behind the curtain of the future and see what sort of men would carry on the struggle, for men were instruments of history. It all depended on the human material, courage and manliness. That was what he was looking for among the new generation. In the past it had been said of Indians that they could make a great deal of noise, but lacked perseverance and constancy. The charge was not wholly unfounded, but Pandit Nehru thought that within the last few years profound changes had occurred in India. This was a change for the better.

Pandit Nehru said that difficult times were ahead and they must understand that no country could progress in comfort. A country's history was made by passing through fire. A great deal of emphasis had been laid in India on administration, so much so that the thing administered itself had been lost sight of. They had got accustomed to this unsatisfactory state of affairs as a matter habit. Things were so bad in India compared to foreign countries. India appeared like a dilapidated country.

Proceeding Pandit Nehru said that in England only stupid boys thought of taking service. He advised students to choose the path of national service and sacrifice and not hanker after I.C.S. or P.C.S. They should turn their enthusiasm to proper use. They should look up to the sky and work indefatigably for their ideals. Pandit Nehru said that although reading of history showed that man was most stupid and that often depressed him on the other hand the history of the evolution of Man with that tiny grey matter and his conquest of nature were wonderful achievements and inspired him with hope for the future. Man had never admitted defeat.

HONGKONG IN A FIX

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

A huge influx of refugees from China has completely disorganised the social life of Hongkong, according to private advices received here.

Ballrooms in all the main hotels as also many cabarets and night clubs have been converted into dormitories bringing nightlife practically to a standstill. Even boxes in the race course stand have been requisitioned, one being allotted to each family.

The sudden increase in Hongkong's population raised considerable problems for the Health authorities. Some anxiety was felt whether the sanitation system will be able to cope with the extra pressure. The island is now so overcrowded that many refugees had to be sent on to Singapore and Manilla, where the position is easier.—A.P.

THORNY PROBLEM FOR MINISTERS

"Guardian" On Congress Revenue

LONDON: August 30.

The "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial on the Congress dislike of Excise Revenue says that it is inevitable that the Congress Ministries should seek to achieve Prohibition for which Gandhiji is the principal crusader. The "Guardian" points out, however, the Excise Revenue forms about a quarter of the income in most of the provinces, therefore, the problem is a thorny one for the Finance Ministers.

The paper mentions the possibilities of smuggling and other obvious difficulties.—Reuter.

Hyderabad Plan To Overhaul Education

Mackenzie Report To Be Implemented

MATRIC AND H. S. L. C. TO GO: WOMEN'S PART IN CONTROL OF NEW SYSTEM

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), August 30.

Significant and far-reaching educational reforms consisting of thorough overhauling of the present over-literary system on lines of Mackenzie Committee's recommendations and abolition of Matriculation and H. S. L. C. examinations and harnessing of wireless and cinema to education of children, introduction of agricultural and vocational bias in education and constitution of a Board of Women to be in-charge of women's education in the State have been announced in connection with the commeeting of the Board of Secondary Education under the Presidentship of Sahibzada Prince Basalathjah Bahadur, when the Hon. Nawab Mehdiyar Jung Bahadur, Political and Education Member expounded the impending reforms.

RADICAL CHANGES

As a result of strenuous efforts of the Educational Department to reorganise the system of education in the State for over three years the above reforms have been now ushered into existence.

It will be re-called that the Mackenzie Committee, had submitted a report, which awaited sanction and enforcement. The present step will now inaugurate a bold scheme of diverting the wasteful energy of students into much needed vocational and agricultural channels along with academic readjustments of the whole course into five years of primary education which period is thus a safeguard to the possible lapse into illiteracy and with four years of secondary training leading to higher education of a period of three years ultimately ending in University Course, consisting of three classes.

BROAD FIELD.

The reforms conform to Dr. Mackenzie's idea that secondary education is a narrow-necked bottle and by opening out professional courses, which scheme would be under the guidance of Khan Fazl Mohamed Khan, adviser for Technical Education in the State, a system of co-ordination between education and the Industries and Agriculture Departments will be effected to bring out the best results in promoting Mulki industries.

Dual High School examinations have led to weakening of both courses. Hence and also as Osmania Matric has secured recognition of Madras University. Both will be abolished and replaced by two examinations, at the end of the second and third stages. The Nizam's College, however, would continue in English and retain its affiliation to Madras University but entrance to the College will be restricted. Only specified schools would have the privilege of working as feeders to the above College.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE.

Women's Committee of Education comprises of Lady Hydari, (President), Dr. Pope and Mrs. Engler. Women's curriculum will be modified as to include Domestic Science and other crafts and arts.

It is expected that Government will soon declare its policy regarding compulsory primary education in regard to which public demand has been insistent and a bill is pending acceptance in the Hyderabad Legislature.

Bombay Government's Industrial Policy

(Continued from Page 1.)

benefitted by it. If the State took over these machines, all people could be happy. He suggested that what was needed was development of industries on modern lines with the help of science for the happiness of mankind.

CURIOUS ANOMALY.

To-day there was a curious anomaly. There was poverty amidst plenty and Government through their policy wanted to perpetuate that poverty. Hence would it be proper to ask poor villagers to work for twelve hours on Charka to earn one anna? Was it a reasonable proposition? It would not be progress but reversion to barbarian days. While to-day villagers were starving at leisure they would starve even without leisure if they took to Charka.

Mr. Mahomed Maiha, Muslim Leaguer, said that he was against appointing an Industrial Board suggested by Mr. S. D. Saklatvala. He thougnt that it would serve no useful purpose so far as development of village industries were concerned. If there was to be a Committee let there be a Committee of those who knew villages well and not of Bombay Industrialists. Referring to Mr. Parulekar's criticism, the speaker said that if the people of India could be made happy by reverting to the olden days, by all means revert to it. He thought that one or one and a half anna to a starving villager was certainly a great thing instead of his continuing in his present position.

UTILISE MUSEUM

Mr. S. H. Prater (Progress Party) supported the idea of starting an industrial wing in the Bombay Museum. He said that Trustees of the Museum agreed with the idea when it was brought up before them but were handicapped for want of funds. What was needed was six or nine lakhs of rupees for building purposes and in the initial stages and fifty to sixty thousands a year. The museum would be a teaching and research institute.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

Mr. L. M Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government in the course of his reply stated that out of the amount provided Rs. 45,000 would be utilised for development of handloom industries, while Rs. 19,6000 would be used for development of cottage and small woollen industries. A lakh and fifty thousand would be used for development and furtherance of Khadi, Industrial and Chemical Laboratory, experimental Industrial Workshop and research, industries of cashewnut, calcium hydrate and glass bangles. Development of small industries and village industries would in no way come in the way of bigger industries.

IMMEDIATE HELP.

Mr. Parulekar stated that villagers needed help and here was immediate help being given by Government. The Minister himself came from a village and knew the condition of villagers. He knew they worked only for six months in a year and would be very well employed if they took to some small industries. If industries had been neglected so far the blame should not lie at the door of the present Government. Government would henceforth take greater interest in demonstrations of small industrial products. Government would try to establish selling agencies for facilitating marketing and would consider the suggestion of establishing industrial boards sympathetically.

Mr. S. D. Saklatwala withdrew his cut motion and moved another cut motion to discuss Technical education policy of Government.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In the course of his speech Mr. Saklatwalla stated that primary technical education could be provided by Government in village schools and boys could be taught about crops and plants. Boys living in forest area should be taught about trees and different uses that could be made of them. The speaker said that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay was doing very good work in giving technical

(Continued on page 10 Col. 5)

Duce To Visit Berlin

Germany Prepares For Big Reception To Italian Dictator

BERLIN, August 30.

It is believed that Sgr. Mussolini will arrive at Herr Hitler's country home Berchtesgaden at the end of September and visit Berlin with Herr Hitler a few days later.

Elaborate preparations, it is said, are being made for the reception of the Duce. —Reuter.

REBELS LAUNCH OFFENSIVE

VALENCIA, Aug. 30.

Further Government offensive has been launched on the Granada Front according to a communique, which claims that Alcala and other towns have been captured isolating important insurgent forces.

PARIS PROTEST AGAINST MUSSOLINI

PARIS, August 30.

Government have decided to protest to the Non-Intervention Committee in London against Sgr. Mussolini's exchange of telegrams with Gen. Franco concerning the insurgents' capture of Santander. Government consider this tantamount to official intervention in Spain and urges the Committee to approach Sgr. Mussolini on the subject.—Reuter.

ASSAM GOVT.'s TENTH DEFEAT

Assembly Demands 33 Per Cent Reduction In Land Revenue

SHILLONG, Aug. 30.

The Assam Government sustained its tenth defeat during the present budget session to-day when Khan Sahib Saiyudur Rahaman's amendment suggesting reduction in land revenue by 33 per cent. was carried, Government not claiming division.

The resolution sponsored by a Congress Party member suggesting a reduction in land revenue by 50 per cent. was, however, lost by 43 to 60 votes.

The Government position as set forth by the Revenue Minister was 25 per cent reduction with offer to appoint a committee to enquire into the financial condition of persons seriously affected.

On the recommendation of this Committee, Government would be prepared to grant reduction in land revenue even to the extent of 50 per cent. in deserving cases, but Government did not agree to commit themselves to 50 or even 33 per cent. as a flat rate.—United Press.

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT

SIMLA: August 30.

The President announced that the Governor-General has disallowed the adjournment motion of Mr. T. Avinashilingam Chettiar regarding the agreement of Government of India with the Government of Burma in respect of military aid, on the ground of public interest.

Pandit Laxmi Kanta Maitra did not move his adjournment motion about the Andamans hunger-strike, in view of the suspension of the strike, in the hope that Government would do all that was necessary now.—United Press.

JUNEAU, (Alaska): August 30.

The American airman, Jimmie Mattern, has started on a substratosphere flight equipped with a special radio, with which he hopes to establish contact with the missing Soviet Polar fliers.—

ELEPHANTA CAVES IN 'VERY EXPOSED SITUATION'

Mr. Hydari On Govt.'s Plans For Preservation Of Sculptures

SIMLA: August 30.

Replying to Prof. Ranga, Mr. Hydari stated the Elepnanta Caves are in a very exposed situation and a certain degree of disintegration has been in process for centuries. Cracks developed sometime ago and three fragments of appreciable size fell from the 'trimurti' figure on January 4, 1935. The fall of a large fragment of rock in March last caused the breaking off of a detached stone lion of the later period.

The Committee consisting of the following was appointed by the Government of India in October, 1936, to enquire into the causes of deterioration and suggest measures for the preservation of sculptures.

Mr. J. F. Blakiston, Director-General, Archaeology, Chairman; Dr S. S. Bhatnagar, Mr. A Croad and Mr. S. N. Gupta, members.

The measures proposed consist the (1) regulation of tne drainage of the main hall and West Court and structural repairs where necessary.

(2) Chemical treatment of the rock surface to prevent the action of sea salts and,

(3) Grouting of cracks with cement of approximately the same colour and texture as rock accompanied by the use where necessary of rivets or dowels of non-rusting alloy.

The action on the first point was already begun before the monsoon with satisfactory results. —A. P. Special.

SITUATION IN ZANZIBAR

"Indians Resuming Purchase & Export Of Cloves"?

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Replying to Mr. Avinashilingam in the Assembly regarding the latest situation in Zanzibar the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands Department said, information received on Aug. 29 stated some Indians there are now beginning to take part in the purchase and export of cloves. The Government of India once again tender the advice already given to Indians in Zanzibar to resume purchase and export cloves. They repeat with all emphasis at their command that a fair trial should be given to the arrangements, else they fear that by non-participation, others will capture the business hitherto predominantly Indian.

Mr. Avinashilingam: Have the Government of India taken steps to help Indians in Zanzibar in their agitiation?

Reply: We cannot do anything more than give them an honest advice. My question was Sir, whether the Government of India is helping the Zanzibar Government to break the resistance of the Indian community.

Reply: We are not doing any such thing in the matter. When his attention was drawn to Mr. Tayaball's statement the Government member replied that Mr. Tayaball had been away from Zanzibar for two years. Hence his views will not be up-to-date.

In regard to the Baden Powell Scout movement Mr. Satyamurti asked whether it is a fact the Government servants were interested therein.

Mr. Hydari: Not in their official capacity.

Mr. Satyamurti: Have Government issued instructions to their servants not to identify themselves with the Boy Scout Movement as its head had insulted the character and honour of Indians.

Mr. Hydari: I want notice to the question.—A. P. Special

INDIAN FARMERS NEED NOT WORRY

Hydari Explains Provisions Of S. African Occupation Of Lands Bill

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Replying to Mr. K. Santanam Sir James Grigg stated the Government of Madras have asked for restoration of salt concessions. In doing so, they indicated that they would raise no objection to the concessions being again withdrawn from any area if experience should show that it was being widely abused in such area.

Replying to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena Mr. Hydari stated the unbeneficial occupation of the lands Bill was passed by the South African Union Parliament during its last session and has become law. The Act provides that the Minister may expropriate land in unbeneficial occupation provided that he must leave the owner so much land as will support himself and his dependents according to a reasonable standard of living. The act is of general application and the local Indian community apprehended possible hardship and danger if it were applied strictly to petty Indian farmers in provinces of Natal. Necessary representations were made to the minister who gave a written assurance that the standard of living would have reference to the standard which obtains amongst the particular class of people in any specific instance. He has also agreed not to apply the act to Indians unless at the suggestion of some responsible body having for its care the maintenance or betterment of that community as a whole. He has also agreed to consult the Agent General for India in any action he may take affecting Indians.

Replying to the same member, Mr. Hydari stated the Government are aware that Indians in Ceylon are not wholly satisfied with their position. They maintain close touch with all developments affecting Indians through their Agent and take such action as the needs of the particular case require.—A. P. Special.

GOVERNOR DISALLOWS ADJOURNMENT

Motion On Publication Of Assembly Rules Without Consulting House

KARACHI, Aug. 30.

In the Sind Assembly to-day the Speaker disallowed the adjournment motion moved by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa regarding framing and publication in the Government Gazette Governor's Rules of Legislative Assembly without consulting the House.

The Sind Assembly passed today a resolution recommending to Government to abolish the system of nomination from Local Bodies.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

The Chief Minister in his speech on this subject declared that officials will not be nominated in future but only non-officials as it appeared to him that the House was opposed to nominations of officials, whose alleged influence and interference in local Bodies affairs they feared.

Some members of the Sind Assembly have made application to the Speaker asking him to convene the next session of the Sind Assembly in November.

NO TAX ON CIGARETTES.

It is understood that the Governor-General has declined sanction to the Sind Government's proposal to impose tax on Cigarette packets and tins.—United Press.

YOUTH LEAGUE CHIEF WARNED

SATARA, Aug. 30.

The District Magistrate, Satara, has warned Mr. P. K. Bhadakamkar, President of the Satara District Youth League, against making seditious speeches.

It is understood that the warning has been administered on the basis of a speech Mr. Bhadakamkar delivered in Rahimatpur on July 20 last.—United Press.

WILL PUNJAB GIVE LEAD TO BENGAL?

Repatriation Must Be Prelude To Release, Says Dr. Gopichand

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

The Andamans prisoners have given up the hunger-strike at the definite bidding of the Nation as expressed through Gandhiji and the Working Committee.

A very heavy responsibility now rests on the Nation to see that the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab and Bengal now play their part and following the example set by the Congress provincial Governments, order the immediate repatriation of all prisoners to their respective provinces, says Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, in the course of a statement to the Associated Press.

He hopes further that repatriation would be the prelude to the prisoners' release.

Dr. Gopichand has telegraphed the substance of the above statement to the Premier of the Punjab, appealing for immediate repatriation and hoping that Punjab would give the lead to Bengal. —A. P.

NOT A CONGRESS DEFEAT

Jubbulpore Municipal President's Election

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail.)

The Secretary of the Jubbulpore Town Congress Election Board has issued the following statement in connection with the election of the President Municipal Committee Jubbulpore.

Interested persons and a correspondent has been publishing incorrect and coloured news about the said election. It was first published in the papers that Mr. M. K. Golwalker-Advocate, Jubbulpore, was the Congress nominee for the Municipal Presidentship and later on after the election. it is published that the Congress Nominee was defeated by the socialist Dr. George Da Silva. The fact is that the Congress nominee was Dr. George Da Silva and not Mr. Golwalker. Mr. Golwalker refused to sign the Congress pledge. Thereupon Dr. George Da Silva who had signed the pledge was adopted as official Congress candidate for the Municipal Presidentship and was eventually elected, defeating his rival Mr. Golwalker by 18 to 16 votes.

DEOLI JAIL HUNGER-STRIKE CALLED OFF

SIMLA: August 30.

A "communique' says:—Information was received this morning from the Superintendent of the Deoli Jail, that the hunger-strike has been called off unconditionally and the detenus broke tne fast last night.—A. P.

Gokulashtami day in Bombay: A boy dressed like Krishna being taken in a bullock cart in procession.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS

Bengal Premier On Govt.'s Plans To Convene Party Leader's Meeting

CALCUTTA: August 30.

The Premier and Home Minister were greeted witn prolonged applause from the ministerial benches as they entered the Assembly Chamber this afternoon.

The Premier making a statement said "There are seven men in tne Andamans who have not suspended the strike. I want to assure the House that the strike has been abandoned and now it is our duty to proceed to give effect to the statement which was made on behalf of tne Government in the course of the discussion, which the strike had given rise to. We should lose no time in convening a meeting of the Party leaders in order to discuss tne question of repatriation. The discussion will give us an opportunity of explaining the practical problem as also give us the benefit of advice of representatives of various shades of public opinion. Moreover as soon as the session is over the Home Department will take up the examination of the rules regarding the classification of prisoners."

Following the Premier's statement tne Secretary of the Assembly Congress Party wanted to know the names of the seven hunger-strikers, who were still holding out so that they might get the guardians of tnese prisoners to exercise their influence and make them give up the hunger-strike. The Premier agreed to supply the information.—A. P.

LOCKOUT AT JAMSHEDPUR

Sequel To Strike In Indian Iron, Steel And Wire Products Company

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 30.

About seven hundred employees of the Indian Iron, Steel and Wire Products Company struck work to-day.

Owing to picketing the management have declared a lockout. —A.P.

Mr. DESHPANDE'S ARREST

Adjournment Motion Disallowed

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA: August 30.

The Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly has disallowed the adjournment motion sougnt to be moved by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala regarding the arrest and the subsequent withdrawal of prosecution against Mr. S. V. Deshpande at present interned in Ahmednagar District.

The ground for disallowance was tnat it did not relate to a matter of urgent public importance.

M. L. A.s & PRESS REBUKED

Speaker Out To Guard Privileges Of Assembly

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

An important ruling was given by the Speaker in the Bengal Assembly to-day in regard to the premature and inaccurate publications in the Press of questions, resolutions and bills of which the Members of the House give notice. The Speaker administered rebuke both to the members of the House who make copies of such items available to the Press for publications as well as to the newspapers and news agencies which publish them before they are admitted and warned all parties concerned that such actions constituted grave breach of the privilege of the House.

He concluded by saying that, if there was any repetition of this kind of premature publications, the Chair would not hesitate to exercise such powers as he had to bring home to recalcitrant newspapers and news agencies the well-established rights and privileges of the members in this matter.—United Press.

ANDAMAN HUNGER-STRIKERS' WEEK ENDS

Poona's Support To Demands Of Political Prisoners

POONA, Aug. 30.

The uncompromising attitude of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in regard to the Andaman political prisoners' hunger-strike from beginning to end, came in for a good deal of criticism at the public meetings held in different parts of the city to-day which marked the close of the Andaman Hunger-strikers' Week organised by the Democratic Swaraj Party.

The meetings were addressed among others, by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, chief of the Democratic Swaraj Party, and Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., R.N. Mandlik, M.L.A., G. K. Phadke, M.L.A., J. S. Karandikar, Editor of "Kesari", G. V. Ketkar, Editor of "Maharashtra", Balu Kaka Kantikar and V. V. Sathe.

Prabhat Pheries were taken through the main streets every morning for the last seven days. The meetings supported wholeheartedly the demands of the Andaman's political prisoners.—United Press.

"COERCIVE METHODS USED"

Sind Revenue Minister On Collection Of Arrears Of Loans

KARACHI, Aug. 30.

In reply to various questions put by Prof Ghanshyam Jethanand, Leader of the Opposition in the Sind Assembly Mr. Bandehali Khan Talpur, Revenue Minister, acknowledged that coercive methods were being adopted by the Government for the recovery of arrears of "Takavi" loans and other Government dues in the Lar Division of Hyderabad (Sind) district.

Asked whether it was not a fact that the Revenue Minister had promised that coercive measures would not be adopted, the Minister said: "I promised to consider the request of the deputation of Tando zemindars that coercive measures should not be adopted because the arrears were old and, in spite of the convenience given to the defaulters to pay up the arrears in easy instalments, voluntary re-payments were found to be rare."—United Press

RELIEF TO DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS

Concessions Include Reduction In Water Rates

POONA: August 30.

It is understood that immediate relief measures are being undertaken by the Government to help the Deccan Agriculturists, who have been hard nit by the scarcity of rain Orders are understood to have been issued by the Hon. Mr. Nurie, granting concessions to agriculturists and reducing the water rate for the season. The relief rate is one rupee per acre for fodder during the kharif season. Tne main result of this concession will be that cultivators would take water early to save khariff crops. It would also encourage them to grow fodder as a protection against a possible famine.

Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, is leaving on an inspection tour of Ahmedabad and Parantij Kheda in connection with irrigation and other public works. He will leave Poona on September 3 and return back on September 13. The Minister will inspect tne Hadmati Kharecut Canals as also the Wartak river-bridge. He will also receive deputations of agriculturists in connection with irrigation grievances.—A. P.

Congress Leaders Convicted

Echo Of Calcutta Lathi Charge: Sequel To Refusal To Lower Tricolour

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Dr. J. M. Dasgupta, the Acting President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, was found guilty to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of causing obstruction to the public traffic and fined Rs. 100/ in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Rajini Mukerji the socialist leader was found guilty of causing obstruction to the traffic and violating the Police Commissioner's prohibitive order and fined Rs. 50 in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment, on each count.

Mr. Gunanda Majumdar, the Secretary, Congress Socialist Party and seven other students accused were also found guilty on both charges but let off with an admonition taking into account their youth and holding that they were led to this being instigated by others.

It will be remembered that all these persons were arrested on August 14th following the police lathi charge on their refusal to lower the Congress flag while proceeding along the Strand Road to join the town hall meeting in observance of the Andamans Day.—United Press.

PURPOSE OF C. P. GOVT.'S LOAN

Press Report Contradicted

NAGPUR, Aug. 30.

In the course of a Press Note issued on the eve of the Provincial Government's 3 per cent. loans the C. P. and Berar Government contradict the contention of a local daily that the Government loan is mostly for commutation of pensions, pointing out that 4.20 lakhs will be used for financing capital expenditure authorised for the first six months of the current year while the balance will be utilised for repayment of Central Government's short term loans taken last year, which include 20.49 to finance Taccavi loans and a loan to Nagpur Municipal Committee for the Kanhan waterworks, 10.22 for capital outlay on civil works and 12.29 overdraft. Only seven lakhs will be used for payment of the commuted value of pensions.—United Press.

ATTACK ON JAIL ADMINISTRATION

Budget Debate In Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

A narration of jail experiences by several members of the Congress Party with special reference to what was characterised as "dehumanising aspects" of the Jail administration in this province, was the principal feature of to-day's debate on the budget demand on the head "jails".

Replying to the debate in a very good and humoured speech Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, admitted that, all was not well with the jail administration.

Our greatest problem, said he, was overcrowding. Most of the jails were constructed long ago and as such were unsuited to modern standards of prison life. But improvement in these directions depended on favourable financial conditions which, he regretted, were sadly wanting.

MINISTER'S REPLY

Repudiating the charge levelled by several members of the Opposition benches that a majority of prisoners found themselves in shattered health on release after serving out long terms of imprisonment, the Home Minister opined that statistics of health of inmates of jails prepared for 1936 showed that it was much better than that of people outside. According to these statistics, said the Home Minister, only 15 per cent of the jail population recorded loss of weight while, of the rest, more than half gained weight.

A Congress Member:—"Sir, let us all go to jail headed by the Home Minister and increase our weight." (laughter). The Home Minister:—"I am afraid, Sir, I cannot oblige my friend as I am anxious to reduce my weight." (renewed laughter).

The entire demand was, thereafter passed without division.—United Press.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

PORTHOS'S OVATION

"Give these happy tidings to your sister, my dear cousin. I have dreamed that this confounded Englishman was dead, but a cannot recollect whether it was by a dagger or by poison. Only of this I am sure, I have dreamed he was dead, and you know my dreams never deceive me. Be assured, then, of seeing me soon return."

"Marvellous!" cried Porthos, "You are the king of poets, my dear Aramis. You speak like the Apocalypse, and you are as true as the Gospel. There is nothing now but to put the address to this letter!"

"That is easily done," said Aramis, folding the letter neatly and writing:—"To Mademoiselle Michon, sempstress, Tours."

THE ADDRESS

The three friends looked at each other and burst out laughing. They had not expected that.

"Now please understand," said Aramis, "that Bazin alone can carry this letter to Tours. My cousin knows nobody but Bazin, and has no confidence in anybody but him."

"Very well," said D'Artagnan, "I grant you Bazin with all my heart, but give me Planchet. He has been to London, and you may rest assured that he is the right man to make his way, both going and returning."

"In that case, [illegible]s, "Planchet shall have seven hundred pounds for going to London and seven hundred pounds for coming back, and Bazin three hundred pounds for going to Tours and three hundred pounds for returning."

A. I. S. A. STATISTICS

Statement showing number of spinners and other artisans according to the communities engaged in Khadi work at A. I. S. A. centres.

Province	SPINNERS Caste Hindus	Harijans	Mussalmans	Total	WEAVERS Caste Hindus	Harijans themselves	Mussalmans do the weaving	Total	CARDERS Caste Hindus	Harijans same as spinners	Mussalmans	Total
Assam	 417	693	..	1,110	Spinners	12	774	868	Not received			
Behar	.. 6,436	129	9,901	16,496	82	..	1	274	Not received			
Bengal	 669	15	7,531	8 215	273	13	52	159	Not received			
Karnatak	 2,311	163	80	2,557	94	..	38	38	19	..	342	361
Kashmir	 42	..	2,438	2,480	..	2	..	26	Not received			
Kerala	 885	..	65	950	84	..	..	1,618	..	10	47	57
Maharashtra	 6,115	3 133	933	101,84	1,618	182	617	799	..	22	52	74
Punjab	 1,758	164	2,060	3,982	..	406	..	425	5	..	113	118
Rajasthan	.... 1.941	121	426	2,488	..				Not received			
Sindh-Gadro	 272	675	545	1,492	Not							
Tamil Nad	23,457	3	74	23,629	received							
U. P.	 7,593	916	1,724	10,233	1 814	64	..	1,873	..	4	31	35
Utkal	 227	.	9	236	2	414	500	916	271	..	150	421
					Not				Not received			
Total	52,213	6,029	25,819	84,052	3,967	1,093	1,982	7,042	295	36	735	1,066

UNITY THROUGH SPINNERS' ASSN.

Mahatma On Significance Of A.I.S.A. Work

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

In the course of a conversation with Dr. Syed Mahmud I happened to mention that the All-India Spinners' Association had on its register a large number of Muslim spinners, weavers and carders, I was speaking from a general knowledge of the working of the Association. This was a few months ago. But as there never was any intention to keep a communal register or even to find out the caste or religion of those engaged in the different processes regarding manufacture of khadi, figures took some time to prepare. The actual figures generally correspond to the impression I gave to Dr. Mahmud.

CONTACT WITH MASSES

This is what I call living contact with the masses irrespective of caste or creed. If the workers are true to their salt, the contact must be of an abiding nature. It should result also in an indissoluble bond between Hindus and Mussalmans of the villages of India. Hitherto they have not worked knowingly and voluntarily under the aegis of one agency and for a common purpose. There is every possibility of a conscious union of hearts between them being achieved. It should be much easier under the new scheme in which the interest of the artisans is held to be predominant. Since the new orientation the contact has become far more real than it ever was. For the spinners—and they are by far the largest majority among the artisans served by the Association—are regularly instructed. Every individual spinner receives personal attention and is taught to use better tools in a better manner. Then wages are in many cases trebled, even quadrupled. It is difficult to forecast the results of this new scheme, both to the individual worker and the nation at large. One result is obvious. These artisans have ceased to be exploited class. Presently they will be conscious controllers of the A. I. S. A. as they are to-day its prime though unconscious, shareholders.

SIMLA MUST RELEASE FUNDS FOR PROVINCES

(Continued from page 12)

(which should be distributed among the Provinces according to their needs) by replacing the British by Indian troops. As you are well aware every British soldier costs us between 3 to 4 times as much as an Indian soldier or in other words the entire British force in India cost us a little more than the entire Indian force, although they are in the ratio of 1 to 3 or thereabouts respectively. The only grounds on which the retention of British troops in India has been sought to be justified are two. In the first place they are said to be necessary for "internal security" and in the second they are said to be the "backbone" of the defence forces in India.

WHY BRITISH TROOPS

In so far as the first ground is concerned, if the recommendation of the Simon Commission were not an ill-considered suggestion, each Province would have had it in its power to maintain its own "Internal Security" Army. But even in the absence of such a scheme, it is for your Government to say whether you consider the British troops necessary for the internal security of your Province. We are convinced that even if the Police Force in your Province cannot be relied upon to play its part in the event of internal disturbances which with proper training we see no reason why it should not be, there is no reason whatsoever to doubt the capacity and fitness of the Indian troops to deal with any emergency, should one ever arise. If the Indian troops could win their laurels in Europe during the "Great War" against the most highly efficient forces of Germany armed with modern weapons, they may be expected to prove their metal against defenceless and unarmed people. Moreover, with popular Governments in power occasions for internal disorder of such dimensions as require the calling out of troops should be regarded as extremely remote.

As regards the second ground, it is hardly worth while discussing it as a serious assertion. It is true that one of the Commanders-in-Chief of India asserted it in one of his public utterances, but it did not take him long to explain and modify this assertion the moment it was made plain in the Indian Legislatures that it was too serious an aspersion on the Indian Army.

It would not be possible to analyse facts and figures, without being prolix, to prove that if the British troops are replaced by Indian troops not less than about 20 crores can be saved and released for contributions to the Provinces every year.

COST OF FORWARD POLICY

But even further economies can be effected in the Army expenditure by (1) abandoning the futile Forward Policy on the N. W. Frontier, (which has cost India a good deal more than one hundred crores during the past 40 years only, and even to-day is costing us one lac a day, as admitted by the Government of India), (2) effecting savings on the strategic Railways which mean a dead loss of about two crores a year, (3) retrenching the Frontier Constabulary System and replacing it by a more rational plan of conciliatory measures, (4) saving money from the Ecclesiastical Department, which is maintained primarily for the benefit of the British Troops, and (5) making all purchases and manufacturing all the materials needed for the Army in India. If the so called semi-civilised frontier tribesmen and our other neighbours can manufacture arms of modern precision for their use, is there any reason why the Government of India cannot do the same? These are some of directions in which economies can be effected, without in any way weakening the efficiency or strength of our defences and according to our estimate no less than 20 to 25 crores can be saved and released for the use of the Provinces.

SALARY CUT

What is sad in the foregoing para does not exhaust the possibilities of economy. There is no department of the Central Government which does not admit of economies on a large scale. The scales of colossal salaries in the higher grades are flagrantly inordinate. The least that is possible in this direction is a steep cut in the higher scales, and a reasonably moderate cut in salaries above 500 a month. The money so saved should be distributed among the Provinces for the relief of the poor, and nation-building programmes.

DRAIN OF RAILWAYS

The Railways so far from being a business proposition have been a losing concern for a number of years. No less than 61 crores have to be written off before they can recommence their career with a clean slate, and no contributions to the general revenues can be expected from them if a proper Reserve and Depreciation funds are to be maintained.

I can go on adding to this list, but it will suffice for my present purpose to invite your attention to these few illustrations (which are by no means exhaustive) of enormously inequitable, if not also iniquitous extravagance of the Government of India, and to request you to be so kind as to favour us with your Government views at an early date to enable us to persuade the Governor-General-in-Council to give effect to our recommendations.

SUGAR CANE PROBLEM

Bihar-U. P. Combined Enquiry

PATNA, (By Mail.)

A joint conference of the representatives of the Bihar and United Provinces Governments, it is understood, will be held sometime in the first week of September to consider ways and means of satisfactorily solving the sugar-cane problem. Non-Officials may also be associated with the conference.—A.P.

DACOITS ENTRAPPED WHEN LOOTING HOUSE

DEOGHUR, Aug. 29.

How a dangerous gang of dacoits was entrapped, while engaged in looting a house in the village Bartali in Dumka by an army of policemen headed by the Superintendent of Police, Shantal Pargana, is reported from Dumka.

It is stated that on being informed of the movements of the gang, the police party rushed to the village and confronted the dacoits when a free fight between the parties ensued and ultimately the entire gang consisting of 8 men was put under arrest. In the 'melee,' men of both sides were injured.—United Press.

WATERY GRAVE FOR SEVEN PERSONS

CHANDPUR, Aug. 30.

A disaster in which 7 persons met with a watery grave has just been received here from a village in Megna about ten miles north of Chandpur.

It is stated that the deceased persons including one woman five minor girls and one minor boy together with 20 others while proceeding yesterday in a boat the sails on mast suddenly gave way and the boat went straight under water. Other boats in the river immediately rushed to their rescue and succeeded in saving the lives of 20 but by the time these seven men (who were asleep when the accident occurred) were dragged out from inside the boat they died.—United Press.

LANDSLIPS ON D. H. RAILWAY

SILGURI, Aug. 30.

Following heavy rains the river Sevoke has risen abnormally and the Sevoke causeway has been heavily damaged with the result yesterday the 41 up Kalimpong Mail was detained at Silguri for more than two hours.

Several other landslips are also reported from Thindharia on the main line of the D. H. Railway and consequently the 18 Down Train reached Silguri two hours late.—United Press.

WHY FOIST I. M. S. MEN ON INDIAN HOSPITALS?

(Continued From Page 12)

drag on the public exchequer and a menace to public safety. The Union, therefore, submit that there is no reason why the specialists should be attached as suggested in the 'communique'.

WHY IN TEACHING STAFF?

The Union would still more strongly protest if an attempt is made to give these new-comers the charge of teaching our students at these institutions because of their seniority. At the present moment we have outside the service men as good and even better than those within. Our experience with servicemen has often been very disappointing in the past as they drift from subject to subject as they flit from post to post. But what is more important is that in our opinion it would be a restrograde step if Education is to pass out of Indian hands into those of Europeans. We want that every Indian student should look up to his Indian teachers for teaching and general outlook. This is essential for the building up of our national character. Giving teaching back to the British Specialists and appointing them as professors would therefore, be against the interests of the country and contrary to the policy the country now stands for. We, therefore, submit that these specialists be not given charge of teaching, even if appointments to these institutions could not be down away with. We further request you to convey our protest to the proper quarters and work for the rescission of the order and in the meanwhile keep the scheme in suspense and not to implement it.

IN CASE OF APPOINTMENT

Should, however, the provision of the Government of India Act of 1935 deny you the liberty of adjusting these appointments, we suggest that:—

These Specialists be kept as super-numerary officers attached to the Out-Patients' Departments.

Students should not be allotted to them.

They should not be appointed professors.

The administration of the Hospital, should not be entrusted to them.

Their presence should not affect the order of precedence amongst the honorary staff.

MUSLIMS AND THE CONGRESS

(Continued from page 6)

or Palestine or Afghanistan, or the Muslims of South Africa, or East Africa, or Zanzibar. And the creed of the Muslim League is to "maintain and strengthen brotherly relations" with these, I suppose not by manifestos, but by real help, I suppose.

Early Days Of Congress

I must add here a word, as to this organization, called the Indian National Congress. It must be realised, that whatever its opponents may say and whatever the failings of the Congress may be or may have been, it arose from the conception of A. O. Hume an Englishman; and his design was to have a common meeting ground for all communities of India, to make representations of common grievances, to their common Government. And the first three Presidents, who largely built and shaped its constitution were W. C. Bannerji, a Hindu, Dadabhai Naoroji, a Parsi, and Badruddin Tyabji, a Musalman. These were all Nationalists. The Musalman President acted upon the principle, and moved a resolution, that no matter could be brought before it for consideration, if any community, as a community, was opposed to it. This resolution was passed in 1887, and incorporated in the constitution in 1888. The Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay passed a resolution, recommending the Musalmans to join the Congress. In those days, the Musalmans of Bombay and Madras strongly supported the Congress, and the Musalmans sent in 1887, 81 Musalman delegates as against 492 Hindu and in 1888, 221 Musalman delegates as against 965 Hindu.

At the helm of affairs of the Indian National Congress are all great leaders, of undoubted patriotism, proved by their having suffered numerous imprisonments, great physical discomforts, mental suffering and great personal sacrifices. They are not communal. They are national. And communalism is short-lived, and must pass away. With education advanced and made general, in a National Government the Musalmans will rise to ethereal heights, free from fanaticism superstitions, and meaningless forms and ceremonies. The Hindus, too, must ultimately rise to the same heights, and both are bound to meet.

For 52 years, not to have been able to come to an understanding, and not to be able to do so now, indeed, indicates great lack of patriotism or want of statesmanship.

A New Era

I am convinced that the Musalmans have so long played the third party that it is time for them to regret and an apology is due from them to the nation, whom they have kept back, and they must no longer delay to offer their help which is sought, in their interest even more than in the interest of the major community. And they would do well to mark the vicissitudes of time, that the Moderates of 1885 who begged for patent reforms were abused and threatened as agitators and seditionists, whereas the avowed seekers of independence hold the Ministries to-day.

A number of Musalmans have urged the Muslim League to change its conduct, and the President has snubbed them as having cold feet. They admire warm feet, but more, a warm heart. I am glad to notice all around, rumblings of a new movement, now from the Jamait-ul-Ulema at Karachi and now from Sir Wazir Hassan, at the Bengal Presidency Muslim League, Calcutta, and now from Lucknow and Bombay, and patriotic Musalmans may hope that these rumblings presage a dethronement of the present and the ushering in of a new era, which all Musalmans and Indians must devoutly wish for.

INDIA GOVT. HAVE NO CONCERN WITH SCOUTING

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Government's position regarding Baden-Powell Boy Scout movement was explained in the course of interpellations in the Assembly to-day when replying Mr. Badri Datt Pande, Mr. Hydari stated that there was no action which the Government could take regarding Lord Baden Powell's remarks as Government, as such have no concern with the Boy Scout Movement. The Government of India do not make any grant either to Baden-Powell or Seva Samiti Boys Scout Associations.

They have no information whether any and if so what grants are made by provincial Governments to these associations.

FOR RESTORATION OF VITALITY

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND—CONTAINS NO PRESERVATIVES

Spray FLIT—the deadly enemy of insects

Don't let ants ruin your food! Inferior "insecticides" can't kill them

Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band — your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 18 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Firm But Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

On Monday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

NEW York cotton was easy on liquidation and foreign selling owing to the delay in tne loan announcement.

BULLION FIRM.

London gold and silver ruled firm.

WHEAT QUIET.

Wheat was quiet. Base metals were steady.

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange displayed some activity at first but thereafter the demand slowed down Giltedged securities kept quiet but steady in the absence of any important transactions.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, Aug. 30.

Previous closing	9.50
To-day's opening	9.40
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing	9.32
Difference	—.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

Previous closing	5.40
To-day's opening	5.41
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.37
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 188

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York Aug. 30.

Cotton showed an easier tendency following lower outside cables with delay in the loan announcement exercising unfavourable influence on the market with the result that prices showed further decline. However at the lower level prices offered better resistance.

Trading in October commenced at 9.40 i.e. 10 points lower than previous closing. Prices gave way under liquidation and lower Liverpool cables with some foreign selling but thereafter the market displayed better tendency with October hovering around the opening level.

New York cotton finally closed at 9.32 with a decline of 18 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Yirk, Aug. 30.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July 9.35/9.35) 9.41/9.40
October (9.38/9.39) 9.42/9.41
December)9.42/9.42) 9.42/9.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

American October (5.40) 5.40
American December 5.42) 5.42
Egyptian August (8.55) 8.58
Egyptian September (8.70) 8.73

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Broach cotton moved between Rs. 190 and Rs. 188-12. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 189 in the Cotton Brokers' Association.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 30.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

New Crop August September (£20 9/16 paid and buyers) £20 3/4 value.
Dunlop September (£22 3/4 sellers) £21 1/2 sellers.
Lightning September (£21 1/4 sellers) £21 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 13/16 buyers) 8 7/8 value.
Forward July September (9 buyers) 9 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£15 3/16 sellers) £151/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata August (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£13 1/2 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 99 3/4 and December 100. The market showed slightly easier tendency on scattered selling influenced by lower weekend foreign cables and reports of rains in Argentine but subsequently the low level attracteds some local buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 30.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 1.04. Prices eased on scattered liquidation and selling influenced by report of rains in Argentine.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 30.

Previous closing	4.96 11/16
To-day's opening	4.96 7/16
To-day's closing	4.97

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 30.

Previous closing	4.96.70
To-day's opening	4.96.65
To-day's closing	4.96.92

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 30.

Previous closing	132.85
To-day's opening	132.84
To-day's closing	132.82

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 30.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.55 and then eased to 4.96.35 on lack of support eventually further declining to 4.96.40 on some selling pressure

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.96.92.

Franc opened at 132.84 and kept steady around 132.85 without much variation.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 132.82.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.030) 10.030
New York on Bombay (37.58) 37.52
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (94.42) 94.32
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£2.. 3/4 buyers £260 sellers. Dull) £260 buyers £260 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£21 13/16 buyers £21 7/8 sellers. Steady) £21 5/8 buyers £21 11/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£61 1/2 to £62 1/2) closed

Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug. 30.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and speculators bought offerings small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 30.

Spot	(19 3/16d.) 19 3/8d.
Forward	(19 3/16d.) 19 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 30.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-11) £7-0-1

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

Liverpool wheat October closed at 100 1/8 as against the previous closing at 100 7/8.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Silver ready	50	4	0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva	50	5	0
Silver 2nd settlement Asho	50	7	0
Gold ready	34	11	6
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva	34	11	0
Gold 2nd settlement Asho	34	10	0
Sovereigns	22	4	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Wheat September	5	4	0
Wheat January	5	9	9
Wheat May	5	6	3
Linseed September	8	2	3
Linseed May	7	13	6

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 97-6 at 2-0 p.m. The closing rate at 5-0 p.m. was the same.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 30.

4-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 1/2
3 per cent Indian Loan (£91 3/4) £91 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 3/4) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-/8 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 5/8) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 5/8) £110 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 3/8) £107 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 30.

2-30 p.m

General business was poor. Internationals after being firmer ruled easier. Home industrials were irregular. Copper shares were steady to firm.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (157-6) 156-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (69-0) 68-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Musical Industries (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Princkin Johnson (42-6) 42-6
Imperial Chemical (37-10 1/2) 37-10 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (71-7 1/2) 70-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£97 1/2) £97
Dunlop Rubber (35-3) 35-3
Unilever Ordinary (42-9) 42-9
Ford Motors (27-6) 27-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£82) £82 1/4
British American Tobacco (119-4 1/2) 117-6
Carreas A (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 152-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (30-9) 30-9
Distillers (109-6) 109-6
Bredford Dyer (£8) £8
British Celanese (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-9) 54-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (30-9) 31-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (63-0) 62-4 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (76-3) 76-3
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (23-0) 22-6
Donaro Teas (50-3) 50-3
Empire of India (36-0) 36-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-6) 39-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (38-9) 38-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-3) 37-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (56-3) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (17-9) 17-6
Rio Tintos (£22) £21
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-9
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13) £13
Association Portland Cements (92-6) 92-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (122-6) 120-0
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-0
Union Corporation (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£48 3/4) £48 3/4
Anglo Iranian (87-6) 87-6
Burma Oil (128-9) 128-9
Musical Eagle (13-7 1/2) 13-7 1/2
Sholl Transport (108-9) 108-9
Royal Dutch (£46 1/8) £45 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63) £63
L and Ordinary (£31 7/8) £31 7/8
L N E R Defd (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 1/2) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82) £82

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 30.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 53 1/2) dol 53 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 54 3/4) dol 55
U S Steel Common (dol 108 1/2) dol 108 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 128 1/2) dol 128

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE FEATURELESS

Wall Street Firm

LONDON, Aug. 30.

On the Stock Exchange apart from some last minute bidding for a few non-producing kaffirs and sustained Paris offerings which fell from 46 1/4 to 45 1/4, the markets were featureless Business was insufficient to impart any definite trend. The far easterns were marked down but finished above the lowest.

The bombing of the "President Hoover" increased the general apathy of the commodity markets.

Wall Street opened firm.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug. 30.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton Jan.	17	15	0
Punjab January	15	10	0
Dessi American January	20	13	9
Tone: dull.			
Wheat September	29	6	0
Wheat October	29	15	0
Tone: steady.			
Gram September	22	14	6
Gram October	23	4	6
Toria September	91	4	6
Toria November	41	14	6
Cottonseed September	14	2	3
Cottonseed January	16	0	0

McFADDEN ON COTTON INVESTMENT LEVEL

Bombay, Aug 30

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

"Regarding America with the assurance of a 9 cent loan and strong control measures next season following a higher bounty to farmers than in 1935, trade opinion seems to be that prices are now approaching a good investment level. Arguments put forward in support of this are that during the worst depression period with a total supply of American cotton 25 1/2 million bales the lowest price on a gold dollar basis was 5 1/2 cents per lb.

To-day with a total supply of about 21 million bales the price on a gold dollar basis comes to about 5.75 cents despite the continued upward trend in world trade prosperity and the fact that cotton is about 40 per cent cheaper in relation to other commodities.

On Saturday we cabled Messrs. Geo H. McFadden and Bo., New York as follows:—

"What price do you consider reasonable for investment."

They reply as follows:

"As expect 9 cent loan think about 925 for distant positions."

Our Head Office cable us:—

"Cotton: Expect loan announcement soon and with possibility strong restriction next season think approaching buying basis but due weight hedges cotton may sell temporarily lower."

"Wheat: Prefer sales."

"Metals: Still favor tin and spelter for quick turns."

The latest cable from Washington through Reuters dated Saturday (28th August) 11-20 p.m. reads:—

"The cotton loan announcement has again been postponed. Probably it will not be made until next week."

Metals: The London Annalist writes:

"A decrease in the price of copper, over both short and long terms is probable. Two imponderable factors, a general European war or printing press money in America however, would alter the prospect overnight. Barring these two possibilities, a reduction from the present price is indicated due to the accelerating copper production the world over and further increases in stocks may be expected."

Poona Weather Report

POONA, Aug. 30.

A low pressure area appeared this morning over north Bengal and Bihar. The Monsoon was strong from Assam to east Punjab, in east Central India and weak elsewhere. Widespread thunderstorms occurred in south-east Madras and Mysore. Rainfall has also been local in west Central Provinces, Konkan, south Hyderabad and occurred at a few stations in Orissa, east Central Provinces, Gujarat, Malabar, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji 10 inches; Lucknow 4; Bogra and Roorkee 3 each: Shillong, Cox's Bazar, Dharampur Hanamkonda, Bangalore and Trichinopoly 2 each; Chittagong, Benares Allahabad, Bareilly, Masulipatam and Coonoor one and a half each, Dibrugarh, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Purnea, Patna, Darbhanga, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Sutna, Simla, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madura, Salem and Rentichintala one inch each. A P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30/8/1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +050 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees 0.7 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.8 degrees 0.9 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 4.

Rain in 24 hours 0.38 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.17 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 54.47 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 7.)

education, especially handloom, spinning and weaving. The millowners in Bombay had co-operated with Government regarding vocational training with a view to help the unemployed. 35 mills had taken up 144 apprentices on a remuneration of Rs. 50 each to be increased later. The speaker advised Government to proceed cautiously.

Raja Bahadur Navle said that Government should see to it that industrial fairs were held in rural areas. Toys were got from foreign countries Government should institute scholarships so that youngmen could go to foreign countries and learn toy-making.

Mr L. M. Patil, Minister replied to the debate and said that suggestions made would be considered by Government sympathetically.

Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar, Janvekar, S. L. Karandikar and Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale also spoke and the last named enquired if Government were going to accept the suggestions made in the White Paper of the Cooper Ministry.

WRONG MENTALITY MUST GO.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, said that it was easy to produce very good schemes. He suggested that the whole House should co-operate with Government in removing the greatest obstacle in the way of technical education. Most of the industrial institutions in Bombay were spoonfed and the work of many technical institutions was not properly appreciated because of the main obstacle, which was mass mentality. The present system of education was vicious and made youngmen gentlemen first. It had to be brought home to people that work of a motor mechanic or carpenter was as honourable as that of a clerk in Government offices. So long, therefore, as that mentality was not changed nothing could be achieved in the direction of development of technical education.

NEED FOR OVERHAUL.

Continuing Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that Government were thinking of overhauling the whole system of education. There were barely half a dozen high schools which had any semblance of technical education. Government were considering a comprehensive scheme. The present system had to be uprooted and overhauled. Government were proceeding cautiously and were preparing the House to the diversion of monies from purely academical to technical education.

To an enquiry from Rao Bahadur Navle, Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that Government would bring a comprehensive scheme for overhauling education during the budget session of the Assembly next year.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that there was no question of mass psychology about which the Law Minister had made so much. Pandits, Moulvis and teachers were in favour of technical education. Technical education did not solve unemployment. The main point was that there was no scope. The scope could be created by nationalising big industries.

INSPECTION CHARGES.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Mr. G. Pike (Progress Group) moved a cut motion to discuss the scale of charges and suggested that the scale of charges taken for inspection of weights and measures should be reduced.

Mr. M. C. Ghia (Merchants Chamber) said that the rates were very high Government ought not to make any money on weights and measures and if they wanted to they ought to reduce the charges

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister-in-Charge, replied to the debate and the motion was withdrawn.

The House adjourned till two Tuesday.—

Okha Port News

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires as follows:—

S.S. Hehmani of Mogul line arrived on the 22nd instant from Calcutta, discharged 2,484 tons of coal and left on the 25th.

S.S. "Hatipara" of British India Steam Navigation Company arrived on the 27th instant, lifted 418 tons of rape seeds for Calcutta and left on the 28th.

S.S. "Pasha" of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company arrived on the 28th from Bombay to lift 2,000 tons of cement for Chittagong.—A.P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30/8/37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug. 30.

T Morrison's s.s. Jehangir of 2157 reg tons Capt P M Mirrless arrived on 29th inst. from Mauritius with passengers and general cargo.

Greek s.s. Staieros Coumantoros of 3515 reg tons Capt S Polennis arrived from Saigon with cargo of rice.

N Y Kaisha's Ginyo Maru of 6128 reg tons Capt H Itani arrived from Yokohama via Shimizu Nagoya Osaka Kobe Moji Sakito Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 30-8-37.

S S Mayebashi Maru (NYK) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore
S S Victoria (LT) for Europe and American Ports via Aden
S S Cabato (LT) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 30.

7 City of Agra 3865 Karachi 31-8 K Nixon
8 Dalgoma 3571 London 2-9 M M
11 Lindenfels 5193 Bremen 1-9 L Edwards
Constantinos Loulioudis 2786 Port Said for orders 2-9 L Dreyfus
16 Kenya 4646 Durban 1-9 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda 1888 Persian Gulf 1-9 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 2-9 M M
5 Cambay Star 320 M Coast 31-8 S Hassum
10/11 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-9 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Goalpara 3216 Madras 3-9 M M
D/E Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 2-9 T Morrison
Jalavijaya 2297 Calcutta 9-9 Scindia S N
G Coast Cappelle 348 M Coast 31-8 Merchant S N
K Ellora 2386 N F. N F. M M
O Sonavati 944 Karachi 31-8 B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Maloja 23-9 P and O
Nalgora 2-9-37 P and O
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Kabinga 6-9 Killick N Nixon
City of Barcelona 21-9-37 Killick Nixon

FROM OSLO

Rinda 15-9-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Makage Maru No 18 7-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Mayebashi Maru 19-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-9-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Victoria 1-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 30-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Kandelfels 6-9-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Atlanta City 2-9-37 M M
Pres Polk 2-9-37 F F Campbell
Tampa 8-9-37 L Edwards
City of Bath 31-8-37 F F Campbell

FROM BASRA

Varsova 4-9-37 M M
Barpeta 2-9-37 M M
Caboto 31-8-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gairsoppa 31-8-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalapadma 3-9-37 Scindia S N
Jalaveera 1-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 4-9-37 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 6-9-37 Turner Morrison

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Viceroy of India 18-9-37 M M
Dalgoma 1-9-37 M M
Trathairn 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O
Goudan 31-8-37 M M

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels 1-9-37 L Edwards

FOR SYDNEY

Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 3-9-37 Killick Nixon
Kabinga 11-9-37 Killick Nixon

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
City of Bath 2-9-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-9-37 L Triestino
Conte Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Mayeoa hi Maru 3-9-37 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 7-9-37 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O S N
Ginyo Maru 15-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Mikage Maru No 18 20-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR PORT SAID

Constantinos Loulondis 2-9-37 Lewis Dreyfus.

FOR KARACHI

Uhenfels 27-8-37 L Edward
Kioto 27-8-37 James Finlay
City of Agra 31-8-37 K Nixon
Ginyo Maru 2-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR BASRA

Baroda 1-9-37 M M
Sankura 2-9-37 M M
Vasna 8-9-37 M M
Varsova 9-9-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 2-9-37 Turner Morrison

FOR [illegible]

Kenya 1-9-37 M M

Tairea 15-9-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Tajandoen 28-8-37
S S Kakada 28-8-37
S S Irrawadi 28-8-37
S S Kalavati 28-8-37
S S Jalapushmi 28-8-37
S S Cathay (boats) 28-8-37
S S Baroda 28-8-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 30.

S S Caboto for Trieste: 165 bales cotton raw Bombay Company; 1642 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 1190 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw A Podar; 220 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 225 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton; 110 bales cotton raw L O Vora; 30 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton raw N Rajaram.

For Venice: 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 425 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton; 696 bags castor seed The Oil Seeds Trading.

For Genoa 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 110 bales cotton raw N Rajaram; 6400 bags g nut kernel The Oil Seeds Trading; 974 bags castor seed The Oil Seeds Trading.

For Fuime: 35 bales cotton raw N Rajaram.

For Jaffa: 25 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Dalgoma for Avre: 25 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hull: 25 bags g nut oil cake Kishanprasad.

For London: 8 csks condiments C M Poonjiaji; 6 bales goat skins Bombay Company; 50 pcs brass scrap G Gabriel; 215 bdls teak wood scantlings S D D Gilder; 12 bales kid skins D Abraham and Sons; 24 bags mace A P Gupta; 6 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 50 bags g nut oil cake Kishanprasad; 15 bags gum G Mauji

S S Lindenfels for Antwerp: 1334 bags copra oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Gothenburg: 56 bales cotton waste C Jairam.

For Tallin: 50 bales hemp raw K J Kapadia.

For Suez: 6 bales cotton white piece goods The Century Spg and Mafg.; 25 bales grey cotton sheeting H Khiaram; 15 bales cotton g m yarn A E Ejel; 25 bales cotton grey piece goods A Virjee.

For Gydnia: 28 bales cotton raw N Nagshee.

For Beyrouth: 25 bales cotton grey yarn A E Ejel.

For Humberg: 90 bags cloves M F Kapadia

S S Mayebashi Maru for Osaka: 650 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 900 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 120 tons old iron scrap Ali Bros; 50 tons old iron scrap Mohamdah Tajbhoy.

For Yokohama: 50 tons old iron scrap C Manilal; 270 tons old iron scrap Faiz; 7000 bags castorseed L Dreyfus.

For Kobe: 430 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 500 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 200 bales cotton raw The Nissho; 100 bales cotton raw Langley; 230 bales cotton raw A Poddar; 126 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 200 tons scrap iron Faiz.

For Dairen: 800 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 698 bales cotton raw N Nagshi.

For Hongkong: 74 bales grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha; 42 bales cotton g m twist K Chelaram.

S S Victoria for Genoa: 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 4174 bags castor seed The Oil Seed Trading.

For Naples: 278 bags castor seed The Oil Seed Trading.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 1600 packets myrabollam K Tricamji

For Philadelphia: 61 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

IMPORTS

S S Mayebeshi Maru Agents N Y Kaisha from Colombo: 4754 bags copra; 73 nc. tea.

From Singapore: 2329 bags betelnuts; 54 cases pearl tapioca; 2577 bags sago flour; 33 bdls gum.

From Hongkong: 50 bags sugar candy; 121 cases elect goods; 200 bags beans; 200 pkgs fire crackers; 30 cases munsell; 50 bales raw silk; 500 bags refined sugar;

From Canton: 850 bdls cassia; 96 rolls mattings.

From Kobe: 50 bags dried ginger; 78 bags silk goods; 666 bags refined sugar; 63 cases rayon goods; 78 cases cotton pieces; 54 cases ctn remnants; 542 cases rayon and cotton mixed piece goods; 25 cases rayon and cotton mixed yarns; 538 cases cotton piece goods; 33 cases playing cards; 149 bales woollen piece goods; 37 cases celluloid goods; 175 cases rayon yarn; 30 cases bicycle parts; 143 cases celluloid bangles; 169 cases ctn and art silk mixed shirting; 120 cases strawboards; 103 cases ctn and art silk mixed yarn; 50 cases woollen yarn, 155 cases ctn yarn, 22 cases auto parts and accessories; 25 cases campher tablets.

From Moji: 351 cts potatoes; 138 cases sanitary ware; 150 cases window glass; 425 bags glass bottles.

From Yokohama: 252 cases silk goods; 539 cases r and c mixed piece goods; 50 cases rayon yarn; 126 coils transmission conductor; 41 cases rayon goods; 70 cases glassware; 61 cases german silver wire; 40 cases brass wire; 470 bales strawboard.

From Tokio: 195 cases cotton yarn; 40 cases cotton aniline dyes; 75 cts elect fans; 158 cases toys; 29 cases clocks

From Shimidya: 476 bales green tea.

From Nagoya: 50 cases rayon yarn 25 cases cotton shirting; 160 cases glass bottles; 185 cases glassware; 114 cases hanging clocks; 907 cases tile; 30 cases porclain toys; 575 cases porcelain ware; 650 bdls boxes in shook; 20 cases gramophone motor.

From Osaka: 49 cases cell bangles; 530 cases rayon yarn; 50 bags white dextrine; 298 cases cotton goods; 47 cases german silver circles; 401 bales cotton yarn; 501 cases glassware; 34 cases woollen piece goods; 40 cases grey cotton drill; 74 cases cotton jeans; 300 pkgs. nippon white zinc; 200 cases glass bottles; 50 pkgs sulphur; 230 coils galvd iron wire; 23 cases ctn and rayon mixed goods; 257 cases glass bangles; 65 cases weaving machinery; 65 dms aniline dye; 21 cases cotton spg. machines; 457 cases poreclainware; 235 cases iron pipe fittings; 57 cases cotton blankets; 86 cases cotton flannel; 25 cases dyed cotton velveteen; 50 cases empty tin cans; 21 cases motor goods; 77 cases enamellware; 164 cases art silk yarn; 100 coils bright hard steel wire; 140 bags calcium carbonate; 52 cases glass tubes; 79 cases card board boxes; 100 cts galvd plain iron sheets; 340 coil galvd steel wire; 45 cases bicycle parts; 200 bales straw board.

Speculative Buying And Covering In Cotton

MODERATE HEDGE SELLING

Prices To Seek Loan Level

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

After a steady fall over a cent per lb. the New York cotton futures market was fairly steady on Saturday. There was speculative buying and short covering. Hedge selling was moderate and prices advanced 15 points.

The market will be influenced by private crop estimates and official loan announcement but many believe that the market will seek loan level with fluctuations thereafter dependant on world demand, crop prospects and international political developments.

The cotton market was moderately active with traders evening-up commitments on the expectation of a loan announcement at the week-end, after which some are anticipating a better spot and trade demand.

The New York market opened barely steady with orders quite evenly divided. Price changes were early narrow but hedge selling turned the balance slightly on the selling side. Commission houses were inclined to cover while trade bought scale down. Finally active short covering appeared with speculative buying.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Declines extended to 9.50 cents for October under pressure of liquidation and foreign selling on rumours of a nine cent cotton loan and due to generous rains in the West together with the belief that crop prospects have been maintained around the bureau figure as on August 1. Buying was restricted to scaled-up price fixing and covering, and, although resistance developed around the low levels, rallies were feeble. Shorts were not nervous believing that hedging will increase with the release of loan terms.

Farmers are reported to be holding cotton temporarily pending the loan decision, the delay of which is also checking spot cotton and textile business.

Some nervousness was apparent over the Far Eastern situation with its possible influence on cotton business.

Pending the loan announcement with the trade generally expecting nine cents, sentiment is somewhat confused. However many still believe that the market will seek the loan level with fluctuations thereafter dependant on world demand and crop prospects.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened unchanged with October 9.35. Under hedge selling prices declined 4 points and October was quoted 9.31 which was the lowest level. Thereafter there was active buying and prices advanced 19 points from the opening level and October was quoted 9.50 which was the highest level and the market closed at a rise of 6 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 9.70c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady on improved buying and closed at a rise of 14 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 9.65c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 5.35. There was hedge and scattered liquidation which met investment buying of distants and trade calling. The market was steady and closed unchanged to one point down. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 5.59c. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady. Sakels futures closed 3 points up and Uppers gained 2 points. The Alexandria market was closed on Saturday.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—"The weather since the report was made up has not been quite favourable, dryness and heat being experienced in the West, whilst additional moisture, which is not required, has occurred in the Eastern portion of the Belt. Generally speaking, however, in Texas and Oklahoma the plant has been fortified by good subsoil moisture and up to date we do not think that anything more than normal deterioration has occurred. Warm weather is the natural state of affairs at the present period, but if the temperature become still higher and the drought protracted, there are, of course, elements of anxiety in the situation which may lead to a revision of ideas and some recovery in values. The indicated yield of lint per acre in the Government's figure is such an optimistic one that naturally it seems more liable to a reduction rather than the reverse, but the fact that the farmer has this season, more than in any previous one, devoted his energies to cultivating our commodity in his best and most suitable land, freely fertilised it and used better seed, are points which must be remembered and it will require distinctly adverse conditions to bring down the output materially.

COMPLICATIONS

The situation has now been complicated by the usual political considerations and efforts are being directed towards obtaining a loan for the farmers. Apart from the fact that we should have thought past experience would have made the administration very averse to such a programme, the existing conditions would seem very unfavourable for the adoption of such a course. The supply of outside growths is now assuming such proportions that if the United States Government provide a loan on terms similar to the last it will simply mean holding up an umbrella for growers elsewhere and the encouragement of a further use of other styles of cotton replacing the American varieties. It is understood that the President is against any loan or measure of this kind unless accompanied by legislation for control of production and, of course, this latter may be put through by Congress, but the present world supply of cotton, based on the estimate of the American crop and other growths, is so large that the situation will be one difficult to manage and, again, such a policy will stimulate further expansion in outside qualities next season. The American farmer has been encouraged to produce a full yield with the idea of meeting foreign competition and to recover markets which have been seriously impaired by previous policies, and having done this and being assisted by nature, steps are now being advocated to nullify the result."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (12 p.m.)	9.50+15
New York October lowest (10-44 a.m.)	9.31—04
Liverpool October highest	5.40—01
Liverpool October lowest	5.35—06

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

(1) "Hedge selling and liquidation followed by bear speculators covering in advance of official statement of loan. Forecast of more rain in eastern belt."

(2) "Advance caused by outsiders covering in anticipation of loan report expected this afternoon. Report postponed until next week."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Cotton hedges increasing some short covering and trade scale down buying east continues deteriorate but more than offset by prospects central and west expect loan not over nine cent continued sagging tendency likely time being.

Statistical position unfavourable it seems reasonable to expect lower prices when hedge sales increase would take advantage of any bulge to sell.

Market advanced on speculative interests buying.

Heavy hedges in excess of demand crop condition well maintained cloth markets dull prices easy details loan announcement awaited market acts lower but consider advisable commence reducing short position.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Trade belief crop little changed week developments. Weekly forecast fairly favourable. Yarns cloths slow America abroad. World commodities lower. Cotton 35 per cent below pro-depression relationships world commodities.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Water Works Com	17
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	47
Electric Power and Light	20
American Tel and Tel	168 1/2
Western Union Telg	45 1/2
New York Central Railway	35 1/4
Union Pacific Railway	116
United Gas and Electric	9
National Steel	92
Republic Steel	33
United S Steel	108 1/4
Amr Car Foundry	44
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	14
United S Smelting	86
Anaconda Copper Mining	54 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	62
General Motors	53 1/2
General Electric	52 1/4
Union Carbide	96
Socony Oil	20
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	64
National Distillers	30
National Dairy	20
Amr Tob B	38
Chase Bank	50 1/2
National City Bank	45 1/2
Amerex	27 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	890
Westinghouse Airbrake	40
Aviation Corp	6

Selling pressure not yet fully relieved. But should be near turning point. Turnover 250,000 shares.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug 28

Broach A/M 1938 opening 189 highest 189 1/2 lowest 188 3/4 closing 189 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 172 1/4 highest 172 1/4 lowest 171 1/2 closing 171 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 144 highest 144 1/4 lowest 143 1/2 closing 144 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-9-37) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 21 1/2

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 27th August	1,320
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	4,126,985
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,165,703
Decrease	38,718

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 30

Following a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 191/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 192 on improved buying. Later on prices declined to Rs. 190 on increased selling influenced by bearish American advices saying that loans may be at 8 1/2 to 9 cent level.

Liverpool market was due to open 6 points up but it opened one point up. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 189/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	190	0	0
Oomra D/J	172	8	0
Bengal D/J	144	8	0

Cotton Room Rate

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—				
Broach No. 2	184	181	178	175
Punjab-Ame.	198	195	192	189
Surat	236	233	230	227
Rajpipla	232	229	226	223
Navsari	246	243	240	237

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

Temperatures between 95 and 100 in Oklahoma and Texas; heavy rains in Eastern and Central Belts. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "More rain expected."

TRADING IN COTTON

The local cotton market will remain open on 2nd and 3rd September, from 12 to 3 p.m. owing to sectional holiday.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug. 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	28-8-37	This year	Last year
Khandesh		206,505	308,834
Central India		338,845	291,231
Barsi and Nagar		174,497	176,275
Hyderabad-Gaorani		101,582	41,660
Berar		579,602	343,964
Central Provinces		114,551	99,823
Total Oomras		1,515,682	1,261,787
Dholera	39	183,023	335,935
N.-W. Provinces		10,399	63,996
Rajputana		97,443	115,558
Sind-Punjab	71	354,417	473,566
Broach	56	343,174	413,597
Coompta & Dharwar		74,817	112,011
Westerns-Northerns	1	40,743	78,171
Cocoanada		155	151
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		22,283	20,629
Persian		14	9
American		20,546	21,023
Egyptian and African	1,129	465,359	265,355
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	20	246	482
Total	1,316	3,128,301	3,168,320

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 26th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	28-8-37	This year	Last year
Europe	124	593,096	517,722
Japan & China	100	1,591,392	1,445,896
Coast Ports	41	42,522	30,211
Up-country by Rail		324,893	225,398
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan		1,180	11,442
Total	265	2,553,083	2,230,669

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Bengal Fine	155/57
Bengal F.G.	150/52
C. P. 1	178/80
C. P. 2	173/75
Arvi	173/75
Ellichpur	173/75
Berar	168/78
Khamgaon	168/78
Mulkapur	168/73
Khandesh	168/73
Jalna/sailu	166/69
Burwah Sanavad	168/73
Mathia	143/48
Broach Fine	178/82
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	215/20
Surat	230/32
Navsari	240/42
Kampala	360/62

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 30.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,300
Linseed	2,752
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	58
Gingellyseed	24
Groundnuts	1,512
Castorseed	31
Rice	15,391
Myraboilams	1,081
Cottonseed	148
Gram	450
Joowar	1,228
Bajree	2,649
Indian Sugar	384
	Tons.
Coal	170

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 28-8-37	547000	332000
Receipts Yesterday 26-8-37	40000	26000
Exports to date 28-8-37	197000	165000
Stock at Ports 27-8-37	1405000	1276000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-8-37	805000	1139000
Stock at Liverpool 27-8-37	728000	748000
Visible Supply 27-8-37	3049000	3128000
Quantity in sight 27-8-37	748000	519000
Quantity out of sight 27-8-37	570000	622000

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 28.

September £15-10.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 30

On Saturday London gold prices advanced 3d. to £6-19-11. London Paris Exchange rate was 7 points down at 132.85. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.96 11/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 3/16d. India sold. Speculators bought and sold. Market steady at the decline. Montreal futures were 10 points up to 5 points lower. The local market was quiet with scattered buying and the undertone was fairly. Gold prices were firm in sympathy with higher London.

GOLD

Ready	34	10	6
Bhadarva	34	9	9
Aso	34	8	6

SILVER

Ready	49	15	0
Bhadarva	50	0	0
Aso	50	1	6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Yellow Metal	44	8	0
Copper Sheets	52	0	0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 30

In the absence of any important change in foreign markets, the local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business. The outlook is against any improvement and we do not think it safe to have purchases.

Linseed September	8	1	9
Linseed May	7	13	9
Wheat September	5	3	9
Wheat January	5	9	9
Wheat May	5	6	3

Argentine Linseed

London, Aug. 28.

August £13-2-6 Hull c.i.f.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 28.

September	dol 1.04 1/4
December	dol 1.06 1/4
May	dol 1.08 3/4

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 28.

October	100 7/8d.
December	101d.
March	98d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-8.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-9.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-10.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-11.
Kesar Rs. 10-14.
Saraya Rs. 10-8.
Java spot F. 7.00.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	35	3	0
Highest	35	7	0
Lowest	34	3	0
Closing	35	3	6
Cottonseed Sept.—			
Opening	16	5	0
Highest	16	6	6
Lowest	16	2	6
Closing	16	4	6
Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	33	9	0
Highest	34	2	6
Lowest	33	9	0
Closing	33	13	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	33	15	0
Highest	34	4	0
Lowest	33	13	6
Closing	34	0	0
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	18	12	0
Highest	18	13	6
Lowest	19	10	0
Closing	18	11	3

NARROW MOVEMENT IN LONDON GOLD PRICES

Silver Inclined To Be Dull

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London August 11:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,406,625 on August 4th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market the amount of bar gold disposed of at the daily fixing during the past week was about £920,000, which was absorbed by a general demand. Prices ruled at or slightly below dollar parity, but touched lower levels owing to the firmness of sterling against the dollar; the price of 139s 4d. fixed on the 9th instant is the lowest quotation so far recorded this year.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from mid-day on the 31st July to mid-day on the 9th August:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£1,978,147
Tanganyika Territory	6,737
Kenya	3,160
British India	421,029
British Malaya	7,843
Australia	10,893
British Guiana	6,698
Siam	7,827
France	10,207,954
Germany	22,605
Netherlands	15,723
Other countries	16,718
	£12,705,334

EXPORTS

United States of America	£392,838
British India	9,973
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3,700
France	70,965
Germany	13,550
Netherlands	28,550
Yugoslavia	49,542
Other countries	3,027
	£572,145

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £332,000; the s.s. 'Ranchi' carries about £249,500 and the s.s. 'President Adams' about £82,500.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for June 1937 amounted to 95,330 fine ounces, as compared with 68,448 fine ounces for May 1937 and 67,729 fine ounces for June 1936.

The Transvaal gold output for July 1937 established a new monthly record at 996,545 fine ounces; this compares with 979,069 fine ounces for June 1937 and 967,993 fine ounces for July 1936.

SILVER

There have been only small movements in prices during the past week and the market has been quiet, but with the Indian Bazaars limiting their buying orders to prices slightly under those current the tendency was inclined to be dull.

Sales on China account have been small, but yesterday offerings, which included re-selling from India, were made rather more freely and prices dipped to 19.7/8d. for cash and 19.15/16d. for two months' delivery, at which prices India both bought and sold. Cash regained 1/16d. to-day, 19.15/16d. being fixed for both deliveries.

Although the market may be steady at about the present level, no marked recovery is anticipated until demand from India shows some improvement.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from mid-day on the 31st July to mid-day on the 9th August:—

IMPORTS

British India	£16,113
Japan	10,889
Canada	15,493
Irish Free State	5,600*
Belgium	10,988
France	3,095
Norway	2,927
Germany	2,157
Other countries	3,798
	£71,060

*Coin at face value.

EXPORTS

British India	£217,075
Aden and Dependencies	14,080
Arabia	13,746
Egypt	2,780
Netherlands	2,920
Denmark	1,765
Other countries	4,330
	£256,696

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 5th to the 11th August was del. 4.96 3/8 and the lowest del. 4.97 3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 30

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	101/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/2
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	118/6
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/6
5 per cent 1939/44	105/14
5 per cent 1940/43	108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/2

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	112
5 per cent 1945/55	120/5
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104
5 per cent 1935 Mysore	123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109
5 per cent M Deb 1949	118/8
5 per cent 1954	131
5 per cent K P T 1956	131

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/4 and closed at Rs. 97/5. Tone: Quiet.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, August 30

B. C. RATES	I I D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling	I I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling	T T 268
Bank's buying	T T 235 3/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling	I I 992
Bank's selling	T T 1.012
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 5/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 84
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling	D D 81
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 91 7/8

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.96.68 28th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 30th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 30th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 15/32 30th instant
Java London 8.99 30th instant
London Paris 132.85 28th instant
London Belgium 29.49 1/2 28th instant
London Switzerland 21.64 1/4 28th instant
London Berlin 12.35 1/8 28th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 28th instant
London New York 4.96.70 28th instant
London New York 4.96.70 28th instant
London Amsterdam 9.01 1/8 28th instant
London Italy 94.42 28th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
New York Steady Forward.
Gold £6-19-8 27th instant.
Gold £6-19-11 28th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 27th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 28th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/4 27th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 27th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 28th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 27th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 27th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 28th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—

Call 1/4 per cent
3 Months 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

Cotton Mill Shares Very Steady

STEEL SHARES EASY ON REALISING

Dull And Featureless Sessions

BOMBAY, August 30.

The local Share Bazar was quiet to-day with a limited turnover. It being the end of the month, there was little fresh business and the undertone of the market was easy.

Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady with a scattered support under the belief that the war in China will continue for a long time and that our mills will have a fairly good time.

Tata Steel shares were quiet with some tired long liquidation and there was a marked absence of buying. Prices declined on liquidation but later on there was some covering which resulted in a partial rally towards the close but the tone was weak.

In other sections business was slow and Electric shares were quiet. The market presents tired appearance and outside business remains at a low ebb. Bazar Jobbers are also not inclined to increase risks pending further developments.

The main trend of prices seem downward and we still favour realising on all strong markets. In view of approaching holidays the market is likely to be dull and featureless for some time to come.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 967 and after advancing to Rs. 972 closed at Rs. 965. Century shares were steady at Rs. 228 and Central Indias were placed at Rs. 272-8. Swadeshi Mills improved to Rs. 275.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 152-8 and later on they changed hands at Rs. 152. The prospective situation is no encouraging and it will be advisable to await further developments.

Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,670 and after advancing to Rs. 1,672 declined to Rs. 1,657. Hydros suffered a further break to Rs. 166. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1,412 and after improving to Rs. 1,415 declined to Rs. 1,405. Tram shares were weak on increased selling and after declining to Rs. 131-14 closed at Rs. 132-8.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,552 and improved to Rs. 1,562 but under tired liquidation prices declined to Rs. 1,542 and closed at Rs. 1,547. Ordinary shares eased off to Rs. 340-8. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 725 and declined to Rs. 721.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	310	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	965	0
100 CENTURY	228	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3.)	272	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	188	2
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	115	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350	0
1. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8	0
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	150	0
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	201	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772	8
100 Indore	58	2
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	348	2
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	607	8
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1080	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	248	2
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (10)	278	12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73	12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2350	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	100	0
100 SWADESHI. (Rs. 5)	275	0
100 Swan (nil)	125	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,375	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	865	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31	10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1537	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	383	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	145	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	11

CEMENTS

100 Associated	152	0

INSURANCE

100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	1040	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16	4
20 Mercantile	53	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	0
200 Oriental (125)	4900	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	12

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	181	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1657	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	132	8
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	185	0
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	270	0
100 Poona (4) X.D R.D	230	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	217	8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5.)	166	4
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1405	0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	966	4
100 C. Province	96	0
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	96	0
100 Mahdra Bhon	95	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 30

Bombay Dyeing (965) 967 972 965 967 966 965
Century (228/12) 229 230 228
Central India (270) 272 274 273 272/8
Kohinoor (348/2) 348 347 348
New Great (246/4) 247 248
Simplex (100) 101 100
Swadeshi (273/12) 275 273 275
Associated Cement (152) 152/8 152
Andhra (1670) 1670 1672 1660 1655 1657
Tata Hydro (172/8) 172 165 165/8 166
Tata Power (1411/4) 1412 1415 1405 1408 1405
Tram Ord (136/14) 133/12 132/8 131/14 132/8
Tatasteel Defd (1555) 1552 1562 1556 1560 1542 1547
T Steel Ord (341/8) 342/8 343 341 340 340/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (169/8) 169/8
Bellapur (169/6) 169 170 167 168
B Steam (248/12) 247 243
D Burma (723/12) 725 723 721

500 Tapti Valley	772	8

MININGS

9 Burma Corp. (As. 8) XD	11	10
2sh. Indian Copper	3	6
10 India Iron and Steel	50	0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	66	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 38-4)	1547	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 38-4)	340	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	310	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	168	2
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	243	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	721	4
50 Do. Conty (Rs. 6)	247	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	9
50 B. TELEPHONE	105	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	155	0
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50	8
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	575	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	510	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	741	4
30 PREMIER CON.	93	12
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	26	7
25 Tata Oil (nil)	27	0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1575	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	310	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	83	0
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	540	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	105	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159	6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1575	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198	12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	189	8
7 p.c Vishnu	695	0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	8
7 p.c Sholapur	83	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	12

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1936 to 26th August 1937		3,125,665
Same time previous season		3,165,249
Exports from 1st September 1936 to 26th August 1937.	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	82,081	121,770
Continent	402,105	394,235
China (including Indo-China)	46,700	94,937
Japan	1,544,682	1,350,959
Coast Ports	42,522	30,211
U. S. A.	8,910	3,517
	2,127,010	2,003,629
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1936 to 26th August 1937		324,893
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1936 to 26th August 1937		785,060
Same period last year		800,644
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and other mills in Bombay on 28th August 1937		701,169
Same time last year		741,198

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 180 January 188 at cross rate 4.96 11/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 191/8 Liverpool May 1938 5.58 Rs. 51 1/2 at exxchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 191/8 New York May 9.70 Rs. 25 1/2 at cross rate 4.96 11/16

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September 1936 to 19th August 1937	2,220,101
Same time previous season	1 864,964
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1936 to 12th August 1937	2,092,656
Same time previous year	1,710,456

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1937

Simla Must Release Funds For Provinces

AXE AT THE CENTRE IS THE ONLY WAY

Asaf Ali Mobilises Provincial Premiers For Economy Campaign

SIMLA, August 27.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly has released for publication the letter which he has addressed to the Premiers of the various Provinces regarding the urgency of adequate contributions from the Government of India for the nation-building programme of Provincial Governments.

In a note Mr. Asaf Ali writes:—"In releasing this letter, I have only to add in this connection that on the 25th instant, the Hon'ble the Finance Member replying to a question in the House said that the British Army in India costs the country 12 crores of rupees, and its replacement by Indian troops will reduce the expenditure by considerably more than half. Probably, the Finance Member did not take into consideration all the items of expenditure which should be properly debited to the cost of British troops in India, otherwise the figure would be nearer our estimate.

"A large number of Hill Stations Cantonments or Summer resorts for British troops do not seem to have attracted the attention of the Finance Member, nor the cost of the Ecclesiastical Department, nor yet many other items of expenditure which India has to incur only for the spiritual and other comforts and preferential treatment of the British troops. We shall try to prove the approximate correctness of the figure I have adopted in my letters to the Premiers on 3rd September 1937".

Mr. Asaf Ali has received some replies and others are expected before September 2. The resolution urging reduction in Military expenditure will be moved by Sardar Sant Singh on September 3.

Asaf Ali's Letter

The following is the text of Mr. Asaf Ali's letter to the Premiers of the Provinces:

"I have the honour to state that the Congress Party in the Indian (Central) Legislative Assembly desire to move a resolution on the earliest occasion available during the forthcoming Simla Session, recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council" to take immediate steps to effect all possible economies in the central expenditure, and particularly the military expenditure, with a view to make adequate contributions to the Provincial Governments, according to their needs, to enable them to undertake nation-building activities." I, have, therefore, been directed to request you to be so good as to favour us with your Government's view on the subject to guide us in our endeavours to persuade the Governor-General-in-Council to release ample funds from the Central Exchequer for the use of your and other Provincial Governments. The next ballot for non-official resolutions will take place on the 19th of August 1937, and it is hoped that the resolution under reference will be moved on 3rd September 1937.

The views of your Government if received before this date will prove particularly helpful in the debate on the resolution.

MONEY FOR PROVINCES

We are proceeding on the assumption that the nation-building programmes adumbrated by Provincial Governments, may not prove easy to execute without substantial contributions from the centre. We feel that the urgent demands of almost every Province can be met only if adequate funds are available. But if certain sources of Provincial revenues have to be reduced to render much needed relief to the poorer section of the population, either some of the nation-building projects will have to be abandoned or postponed to an uncertain date, or the future expectations may have to be mortgaged to raise loans to carry out ameliorative schemes. These, however, are matters of which the Provincial Governments are the best judges. The only purpose we have in view is to suggest to the Governor-General-in-Council ways and means of saving money out of the Central revenue to be made available for the Provinces.

RETRENCHMENT IN ARMY DEPARTMENT

Generally speaking it should not be impossible for the Central Government to effect considerable economies in more than one direction. But by far the most easily accessible direction, in our view, is the expenditure on the Army. Nothing is further from our thoughts than urging the adoption of a course which may result in the weakening of the absolutely necessary defences of the country, but we are convinced that without disturbing the efficiency of the country's defences or the strength of the Indian Army, it is possible for the Government of India to save 20 to 25 crores annually

(Continued on page 9 Col 1)

Andamans Repatriation

Bengal Home Member's Assurance

CALCUTTA, Aug 30.

In the course of a press interview on the abandonment of the hunger-strike by the Andamans prisoners, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of the Bengal Government, said:—

"I am greatly relieved to learn the news of abandonment of the hunger-strike by all but seven political prisoners in the Andamans. I hope the remaining seven will follow the example of other hunger-strikers.

"It is difficult for the public to realise what anxious time my colleagues and I had passed during the last 30 days. I am thankful to God that no loss of life has occurred.

"I assure the public that Government will very soon call a conference of leaders of various groups in the Assembly and Council to discuss the question of repatriation. I make this statement with the full knowledge and concurrence of the Premier".—United Press.

RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

Deputation Of Bihar Socialists Waits On Premier

PATNA Aug. 29

A deputation on behalf of the Bihar Congress Socialist Party consisting of Sjts Kishori Prashana Sinha, Ramkrishna Benpuri and Baswan Sinha waited on the Hon'ble Babu Shrikrishna Sinha, the Premier of Bihar and prayed for the release of political prisoners now living in the different jails of the province or in the Andamans. They also represented the cases of those who are still outside the province under externment orders

The Premier gave the deputationists a patient hearing and assured them of his sympathetic consideration of the matter without any loss of time. He also informed the deputationists that he had written to the externees asking them to see him.—United Press

BUDGET PRESENTED IN BIHAR COUNCIL

PATNA, Aug. 30.

The Behar Legislative Council met to-day in the Conference room of the Secretariat Kumar Rajivaranjan Prasad Sinha presiding, when the Finance Minister presented the budget estimates for 1937-38.

When the budget was being discussed in the Assembly Lady Imam demanded equal treatment to all men and women and she declared that her programme was social service. She wanted the spread of women education.—United Press.

Dr. Hiranand has resigned the office of president of Rohri Municipality due, it is reported, to differences with the members of the Advisory Committee appointed to explore ways for fresh taxation to balance the municipal budget.

Bombay Assembly Programme

Official Resolution On Constituent Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 30

Enquiries show that the Bombay Legislative Assembly will sit from Monday to Saturday this week and adjourn to meet on September 13. It will continue upto 16th September the last two days being devoted to non-official business.

The Legislative council meets on 13th September and continues for five days during which time there will be general budget discussion in that House.

It is understood that Government will be bringing in the Members Allowance Bill during the last two days of this sittings In all probability allowance to members will be as decided by the Working Committee at Wardha, i.e. members will get a salary, of Rs 75 plus two-and-half rupees on days when session is sitting and double the third class fare.

The official resolution regarding summoning of Constituent Assembly to replace the present constitution is expected to be brought by Government during this session after the week's recess.

The resolution will be worded on same lines as Central Provinces resolution.

BIHAR COUNCIL MEETS

21 Resolutions On Agenda

PATNA, Aug. 30.

The Bihar Legislative Council meets to-day and continues from day to day till September 4, next.

It is understood there are about 21 non official resolutions for consideration by the members on August 31 and September 1.

Mr. Punyadeo Sharma demands the replacement of the Government of India Act, 1935, by a constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly. He also seeks the introduction of Gandhi caps as head dress for all the officers of the Police Department.

Kumar Ganganand Sinha wants the prevention of frequent recurrence of floods in the province while Mr. Gursahaya Lal, Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Sinha and Mr. Samuel Purti demand Government control over irrigation sources and irrigational facilities. They also want the establishment of cottage industries in rural areas.

Mr. Syed Mubarak Ali has tabled a resolution asking for the removal of indebtedness of the peasantry and landlords. He has also tabled a resolution demanding legislation regarding transaction between creditors and debtors.—United Press

UNDERTRIAL PRISONER ESCAPES FROM CUSTODY

DARBHANGA, Aug. 29.

An undertrial prisoner named Dalun Khatwa, aged about 20 years is reported to have escaped from police custody and remains untraced up till now.—United Press

Govt. Hut Gutted

P. W. D. Records Burnt Damage Amounts To Rs. 4,000

QUETTA, Aug. 30.

A Government hut occupied by the employees and also containing the official record of the Secretary of the P. W. D. Office suddenly caught fire last night and was completely gutted

Most of the records both old and new have been destroyed Damage to other property is estimated at over Rs. 4,000.

The origin of the fire is not known.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL TO POONA

POONA, Aug. 30.

In the course of his reply to the farewell address of the Poona Suburban Municipality on August 30, Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, said:

I am very glad to have the opportunity of wishing you goodbye before I leave Poona. I had looked forward to spending another season here but events have, however, worked out otherwise and I shall have to depart before the end of the present season.

I have met many of you, gentlemen, from time to time, and I very much regret that the time has almost come when I shall have to leave this Presidency. Before going I should like to thank you for the courtesy and kindness which you have always shown me, both in public and in private, and to wish you all prosperity in your personal lives as well as in your municipal

I know that, were she here, Lady Brabourne would join most heartily in this wish. You may rest assured that both of us will follow your fortunes, in the future with deep interest.

SOCIALISTS SHADOWED BY POLICE

SURAT, Aug. 30.

It is understood that the Socialists who came here to attend the Reception Committee meeting of the forthcoming Haripura Session of the Indian National Congress were shadowed by the police.

Repeated enquiries, it is reported, were made at the offices of Kamdar Sangh about Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, a member of the A.I.C.C. and Ranchod Patel, Socialist leader from Ahmedabad.—United Press.

STOCK EXCHANGE PROTEST AGAINST SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN LAHORE

The following telegram has been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy by the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association:—

"Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association strongly protest against opening new Slaughter House at Lahore and request cancellation Licence".

Why Foist I. M. S. Men On Indian Hospitals?

Medical Union's Protest To Bombay Govt.

The following representation by the Bombay Medical Union was submitted to the Minister-in-Charge of Medicine and Public Health, in the Government of Bombay on the Government of India 'communique regarding Re-Organisation of the Indian Medical Service:—

This 'communique' published on the eve of the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy and intended to be put into practice from 1st April, 1937, is in the opinion of the Union a denial of the principle of autonomy inasmuch as the order emanated from the Secretary of State and leaves no option for the Minister-in-Charge to exercise his discretion or his authority.

UNTENABLE REASONS

Of the reasons adduced in support of the scheme the important two are: (1) War Reserve, and (2) the needs of the British Officers and their families. We submit that both of these are untenable. The last war proved that the Indian Medical profession consisting of the members belonging to the independent profession and the Provincial Service could rise to the occasion and meet the demands of the war. We likewise presume that the British Nation in the event of any future war will meet the demand for Medical men to serve their own race. A Civil side to a military service is peculiar to this country alone. England does not maintain such a Civil side to the R.A.M.C, nor do other countries make similar provision.

The other reason is the desire of the Britisher to be treated by men of his own race. We as medical men cannot possibly subscribe to the principle underlying that demand. Imposed as the Scheme is on us we have no remedy in our hands but we strongly contend that even if reservation is made which we say is totally unwarranted it does not need to be as much as is laid in the 'communique' In cities like Bombay and Poona there are European practitioners who can attend to the Europeans. In other districts like Ahmednagar and Dharwar there are European Missionary doctors, within easy reach. Hence there can be no question of the dearth of European Medical men for those that want them. In other places there are Military medical men who can also attend to the civilians

SPECIALISTS' APPOINTMENTS

The other reservation that we more particularly object to is the specialists' appointments at the teaching institutions The Bombay Medical Union has for years worked ceaselessly both within and without the Legislatures for the establishment of the honorary appointments made at these institutions, from amongst members of the independent medical profession. We were happy to note that the Government having first tried it at the J. J. Hospital, Grant Medical College, extended it to the other Hospitals in Bombay and in the mofussil to hospitals in Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Nasik, etc. Although all these appointments are at the moment without any attraction of an honorarium, the present incumbents are highly qualified men and women. They have been carrying on their duties as efficiently as service men heretofore.

The appointment of these specialists at the teaching institutions in Bombay is a serious inroad into a province that is now out of the hands of the service men.

Some years back the Bombay Government with the concurrence of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State by their G. R. G. D. 7789/18, October 1932, Schedule II had indicated that the present Superintendent at the J. J. Hospital was to be the last I.M.S. Officer appointed at that institution. What was to be started at the J. J Hospital was expected to be extended elsewhere. But a new British I.M.S. Officer has since been appointed Honorary surgeon to the J. J. Hospital and that too with an honorarium that is denied to all non-service men.

THE HANDICAPS

On being questioned in the Council some time back the then Hon'ble Minister replied that his appointment was made to afford him facilities for training and gaining experience. The appointment of further British officers whether senior or junior specialists at the J. J. Hospital, which is the only major teaching institution in the presidency, is taking away some more of the posts which are now held by the independent medical profession. At present the beds at the J J Hospital are divided among 12 medical officers and one must admit that they are none too many per head. Appointing 2 more senior officers will appreciably reduce the number of beds allotted to each officer if it is divided to allot beds to them also and this will impair the teaching facilities at the disposal of each individual, non-I.M.S incumbent.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Besides this, there are other major issues involved, presumably the reason why it is laid down in the 'communique' that they should be attached to a major teaching institution in Bombay may be to afford them facilities to gain experience as was said in the case of Capt. Waters. But we submit that there are other institutions, where also experience can be gained. The St. George's Hospital, which caters mainly for Europeans and others living in the European style, besides some Indians, is a hospital with many beds and can certainly provide ample opportunities for training. At the moment there are honorary Indian Surgeons and Physicians attached to this institution and if they can gain sufficient experience we cannot understand why these Senior and Junior British Specialists cannot gather the same there?

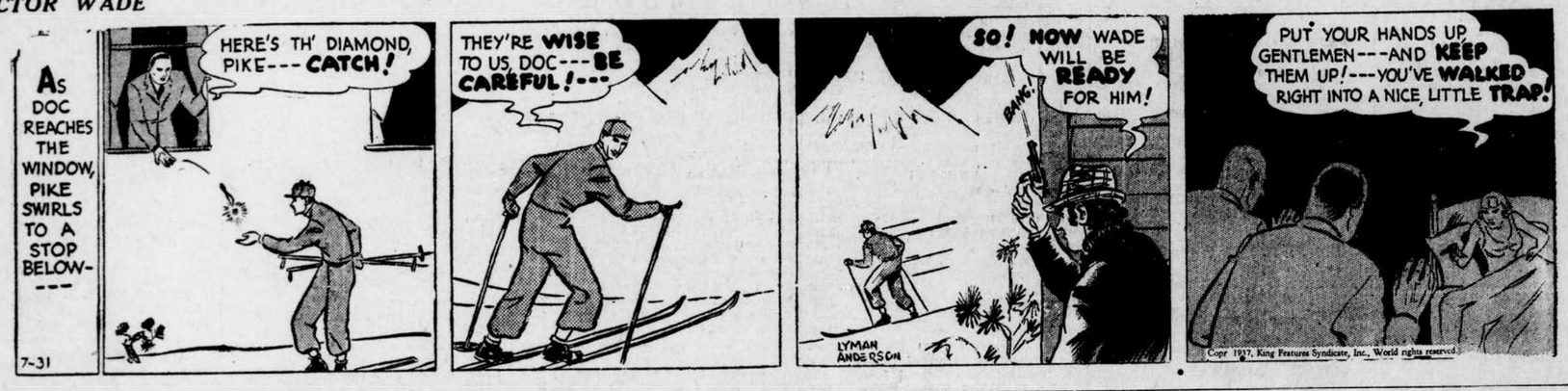
After all, racial bias is the root cause of this reservation, and we therefore, certainly disapprove of the idea, of British officers being attached to Indian Hospitals with Indian patients to gain experience, while European Hospitals with European patients are available to them. This Sir, we submit, is a calculated affront to us Indians, which we all resent.

To say that because a Hospital is not a teaching institution it and its staff is liable to lag behind is to speak poorly of an institution and its utility. If that be so, the only remedy is to whip up the organisation of that Hospital, because any medical institution that is not advancing is a

(Continued on page 9 Col. 5)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*


AS DOC REACHES THE WINDOW, PIKE SWIRLS TO A STOP BELOW---
HERE'S TH' DIAMOND, PIKE---CATCH!
THEY'RE WISE TO US, DOC---BE CAREFUL!---
SO! NOW WADE WILL BE READY FOR HIM!
BANG!
PUT YOUR HANDS UP, GENTLEMEN---AND KEEP THEM UP!---YOU'VE WALKED RIGHT INTO A NICE, LITTLE TRAP!
7-31
LYMAN ANDERSON
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